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EUROPE.

Proposed Reforms Under the New French Ministry.

Algeria to be Represented in the Chamber.

Correspondence from Great Britain and the Continent.

The Church Council and the Attendant Scenes in Rome.

Statistics and Facts Concerning Rural England.

The Parties, Parliament and Position of Spain.

Reforms in France—Operations of the New Ministry—Propositions to be Introduced in the Chambers—Algerian Representation—Resignation of French Ambassadors.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—M. OLLIVIER, in his address to the Magistrates yesterday, said: "I will maintain intact the dignity of the Magistracy, and above all will keep justice clear from politics, so that decisions will have all the more weight."....M. BUFFET, Minister of the Finances, replying to an address from the great financial societies, declared that they must conform strictly to their statutes to avoid such misfortunes as that of the *Credit Mobilier*. He informed them that the Ministry of France would not keep up relations, as heretofore, with the great financiers....In the Corps to-morrow, Deputy CREMILEUX will propose that LEDRU ROLLIN and TIBALDI be not excluded from the benefit of the amnesty recently granted to political offenders....In addition to the project for a reduction of the army contingent, the Ministry will propose to-morrow in the Chamber to abolish the law of *sûreté générale*. At the same time an explanation of the interior and exterior policy of the Empire will be given....The Ministry have decided that Algeria shall be represented in the Corps Legislatif by four Deputies....Permission has been accorded for the sale of all journals in the streets. All foreign journals will hereafter be distributed without examination by the Bureau of Censorship....The resignation of M. PIETRI, Prefect of the Police, has not yet been officially announced, but it is certain that he will soon be superseded.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The trial of the editors of the *Rappel* (irreconcilable newspaper) for a violation of the law relating to the public Press, has been brought to an end. CHARLES HUGO and FELIX PYAT, the chief editors, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each. The latter gentleman was also sentenced additionally to four months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine for having distributed among the soldiers in the barracks an article calculated to foment insurrection....Prime Minister OLLIVIER recently petitioned the Emperor for the pardon of the miners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the riots at Aubin some time ago. The Emperor has complied, and to-day the prisoners were set at liberty.....It is announced to-day on the best authority that the French Ambassadors at London and Berlin have resigned......It is reported to-day that the Ministry will propose a reduction in the contingent force of from 75,000 to 100,000 men....M. OLLIVIER to-day received the Magistracy of Paris in a body....Yesterday there was an important reunion of the Ministers at the Ministry of Justice, and there was still another meeting to-day under the Presidency of the Emperor....It is said that a circular will be sent by the new Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of all the Departments, making known the policy of the Government. The documents, it is further said, are very liberal in tone.

The Ecumenical Council—The Proposed Dogma of Infallibility—Formation of a Spanish Ministry—Trades' Riot in England.

ROME, Jan. 8, via PARIS, Jan. 9.—At the session of the Council to-day, notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal BIZZARRI as President of the Committee on Religious Orders....The Committee on Dogmas has commenced its sittings. Several ultra-Roman Fathers have signed their names to a petition to the POPE, praying his Holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force even the Holy Father into this precipitate policy, as they are doubtful of obtaining a sufficient number of adhesions to their party, unless he publicly commits himself in favor of the dogma. The reports that the Pope will allow no discussion of the question of infallibility in the Council unless he be sure of the result, is confirmed. He receives such petitions as the above, but simply as expressions of homage to the Holy See.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The Ministerial crisis has terminated. Señor RIVERO, President of the Cortes, has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral TOPETE that of the Marine, and Señor SAGASTA the Department of State.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A trades' union riot occurred at the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails in Sheffield and the surrounding country.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

New Bishops—Father Ignatius—News from Rome—A Theatrical Event—The Rural Districts—Evils of Cider—Amusements of the Aristocracy—Woman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 27.

DR. TEMPLE and two other Bishops were consecrated at Westminster Abbey on the appointed day. Nine Bishops protested against the act of consecration. One of the protests was read by the Bishop of London, who acted for the Archbishop of Canterbury, but he decided that he was only the instrument of the higher power of the Crown, and he had no choice but to obey. Here the Crown—that is, Mr. GLADSTONE—places over one of the largest sees of England a man against whom half the Bench of Bishops protests, and whom two-thirds of the clergy not only of his own diocese but of all England would reject. And they talk about Papal despotism! Pope or Prime Minister, what makes the odds, when you have placed over you a Bishop you believe to be a heretic? And this sort of usurpation and despotism, so far beyond anything Papal, pervades the whole Anglican Establishment. A lay patron, of any or no religious convictions, a Jew or Infidel, appoints the vicar or rector of a parish. A High Church congregation is put under an Evangelical, and a set of Puritans are horrified to find themselves suddenly placed in the ghostly guardianship of a Ritualist, who expects them to go to confession before, and not to breakfast until after, communion.

The *Record* asserts that Bishop WILBERFORCE, late of Oxford, now of Winchester, "twice refused to be one of the consecrating Bishops although importuned by Mr. GLADSTONE," who should have asked him before he appointed him to his new see.

The Black country is just now fuller than usual of the *odium theologicum*. Rev. Mr. BODY who so highly distinguished himself as a preacher at the twelve days' Mission in London, on his return to his own parish in Wolverhampton, proposed to give a lecture on the work and success of the Mission. But the Protestant Party was determined that he should not be heard, and going to the lecture silenced him with cries about blessed candles, confessionals, incense, no-popery, and much noise and confusion. The Ritualist clergy proposed to hold a similar Mission to the London one in the Black country where religious and civilizing influences are much needed, but there is a violent opposition which breaks out in much abuse and hard language. One clergyman writes to the papers to denounce all sorts of revivals and revival preaching, declaring that the leading revivalists are the most immoral rascals he knows of. The *Church Times* tries to account for the violence of the Evangelical section by its continual losses.

"Day by day," it says, "the ranks are thinned in four directions. The hated Ritualists carry off large numbers of the young, who, after being trained from infancy in the straightest sect of Puritanism, and in ignorance or hate of ceremonial doings, find the air around them full of the interdicted thing, and troop in crowds to mass and confession without having ever been solicited for the purpose, or having so much as interchanged a word with a Tractarian, lay or clerical. The moderate High Church party, once as bitterly opposed by Exeter Hall as the Catholics are now, has a strong attraction for another swarm from the Puritan hive. A third exodus goes off into Broad Churchmanship of one type or other, generally a rather lax variety, and a fourth, by no means inconsiderable, merges in blank infidelity. It would need a much more powerful constitution and much greater numbers than the Evangelical Party have ever possessed to bear this continuous and fourfold drain, with no corresponding accretion from any quarter as a set-off. And, as a fact, the drain is killing it, quickly and mercifully, before our very eyes."

FATHER IGNATIUS.

The Anglican Benedictine, Father IGNATIUS, preaches on Sunday nights at a music hall in Stow-street. He gave it as his opinion last Sunday night that if some of the martyred saints were to now appear in London and look for the religion in defence of which they shed their blood, they would find very little of it. "Where," he asked, "is the Christian humility professed by so many?" He had invited his hearers to come up on the platform and wash the feet of a beggar, or go and sweep a street crossing, but not a soul had accepted his invitation. No; our sweet Christian ladies do much better. They dress themselves divinely and keep stalls at charity fairs. They drive down to the toy shops in Regent-street, and buy whole armfuls of nice toys, which they carry to the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street. They do a hundred pretty and becoming things sweetly and gracefully, which must be much better than washing the dirty feet of beggars or sweeping the dreadful crossings of the London streets. There was a Father IGNATIUS in England a few years ago, known in the world as Hon. GEORGE SPENCER, who gave up rank and wealth to labor for the poor. There was no mistake in his humility—and his wit and fun were nearly equal to his devotion. Some of his great relations came to visit him once in his monastery, and were conducted to the kitchen, where he was engaged in picking a chicken. He welcomed them most cordially, but finished his work. Lord SPENCER met him with a carriage at a railway station when he came to visit his family once, and to his disgust saw him alight from a third-class carriage. "Oh! GEORGE," said he; "why will you ride third class?" "Because there is no fourth class," was the good-natured answer.

NEWS FROM ROME.

We continue to have immense quantities of letters from Rome. The descriptive portions are very good; the speculations on what might, could, would, or should be, are not in the least trustworthy, and not very amusing; but they supply a demand. One tells us that Rome is the dirtiest place in the world, which seems a pity when we remember some other places. One admits that a review of the Papal army was the most magnificent military spectacle he ever looked upon. The processions of the assembled Bishops are also as spectacles magnificent. The *Times* correspondent says:

"I could not tell you the varieties of hue, chiefly, of course, combinations of red and blue. Most of the vestments were new. All had white lace. You see it in the pictures of Cardinal WOLSEY. The ladies with me said the lace was beautiful. There were some remarkably splendid vestments, which I have since been told were those of the North American bishops. There were some covered with pictures of saints, embroidered in panels. Some had crimson or violet caps; some caftans; some a kind of vail, black or white; some actually a sort of turban. Some had long black beards; some snowy white. Most of them carried a large quarto rolled up in their hands."

Of a procession the correspondent of the *Standard* writes:

"The Papal choir led the way. Then came a number of consistorial advocates, followed by the chamberlains of the Court, public and private. In their wake, robed in heavy copes of white and gold, came, two and two, a long array of Bishops, Abbots, Archbishops and Patriarchs from all quarters of the globe. I began by counting them, but I found the task too tedious, and moreover, it distracted my attention from their features and costumes. Less than 600 there could not well be, all counted; and it is possible that they were more numerous still. Twenty-five minutes was the time it took for them to pass along. The splendor of their robes and mitres—the latter more in the shape of the Popes own tiara—by some of the Oriental Prelates and Abbots, is beyond all description; and the appearance even of their chaplains cast into the shade that of any European Bishop. Nor must it be supposed that they are Europeans sent to do duty among the heathen. Their features, complexion and bearing all stamped them of the true Oriental type. With happy foresight, and perhaps with a view to mark that the Church knows no distinction of race, land or tongue, these gorgeous Orientals were not massed together, but flashed upon one with their dazzling robes at due intervals. I am bound to say that, taking the Roman Catholic Episcopate in their entirety as I saw them this morning, they form a handsome, impressive body of men, and the number of them who are in the full vigor of life is remarkable. There was no more noticeable countenance among them all than that of him who was once an Archdeacon, honored and beloved in the Anglican Communion, and is now a shining light in the Roman Catholic Church, and Archdeacon of the important See of Westminster. I looked for his spare form and keen ascetic face, and at last I saw it coming up the nave. Side by side with Dr. MANNING walked Monseigneur DE MERODE; and as I saw these two ardent, uncompromising militant Prelates together, I thought that they were well bracketed. When Dr. MANNING had passed, I knew that there would be but few more Archbishops to follow—for a high place of honor is always assigned him at Rome, and at Rome who comes last is first in estimation. I proved right in my speculations, for close at his heels came the College of Cardinals. The youngest, and perhaps the most noticeable among them all, was Cardinal BONAPARTE, who owes his hat to an all-potent cousin. Scarcely had the eye fallen on the unmistakable figure of ANTONELLI than the front rank of the dense crowd dropped on its knees—the hinder ranks could not, they were so closely packed, for PIUS IX., his face radiant with supreme happiness, was dealing right and left his Pontifical blessing."

Not willing to be outdone, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives a vivid account of the opening of the Council:

"His Holiness looked exceedingly well and happy; his voice was as clear and tuneful as when I last heard it, two years ago; and he has decidedly grown stouter within the same period. As soon as his short function had terminated, he moved towards the hall, stepping slowly but firmly along with folded hands, and casting piercing glances on the bystanders nearest to him. Four officials—I cannot say of what rank—bore up his magnificent white robes, and the triple crown was carried on a velvet cushion before him. Meanwhile, the Bishops had been ranging themselves along the green benches of the Council Chamber; and, when His Holiness mounted the dais and sate down in the Papal throne, they also assumed their seats. Preliminary prayer was then offered up by a Cardinal, the Pope rising and kneeling, being crowned and uncrowned, alternately, for a few minutes, after which he appeared to take definitive possession of his throne, and gave the signal that the prelates should be covered by putting on his tiara, flashing with costly gems. This moment afforded the most striking spectacle of the whole ceremony: as if by word of command, the 600 occupants of the Council benches put on their snow-white linen mitres, and, folding their hands, sat back in their luxurious stalls. They looked like rows of enormous white flowers, planted in curved beds of velvety green moss. Nothing could be more chaste and charming than the tableau presented by the Council at this hour of its opening session."

The English Government, as the first naval Power in the world, has no sooner begun the construction of the strongest war steamers yet built, than an Austrian naval officer, with the aid of an English engineer, has made a swimming torpedo which renders them of no more value than an old-fashioned frigate. This torpedo is shaped like a sword fish, is propelled with great swiftness under water by compressed air, either in strait lines or curves, and, charged with dynamite or nitro-glycerine, shatters every vessel with which it comes in contact. There is a rumor of general disarmament. A few inventions of this sort will make any effective armaments impossible. We need only a good flying machine, to destroy fortifications on shore, and all war is ended. Science conquers the world.

THEATRICAL EVENT.

CHARLES MATHEWS, the comedian—one can hardly speak of such an airy juvenile as a veteran—is going to Australia with his Yankee wife, and is to have a very grand complimentary farewell benefit at the Covent Garden Italian Opera House on the 4th of January, 1870, at which everything is to be performed by everybody best worth seeing in London. For example, at 1 o'clock a scene from "The Willow Copse," by Mr. WEBSTER and the Adelphi company; a scene from "School," Miss MARIA WILTON and the Prince of Wales company; scene from "Lady of Lyons," Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN and Holborn company; scene from "Not Such a Fool as He Seems," J. H. BYRON and new Queen's company; scene from "The House On the Bridge," Mme. CELESTE; scene from "The Toodles," Mr. J. S. CLARKE and Strand company; the second act of "The Critic," with Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS as *Puff*, supported by all the leading comedians in London; parting speech by Mr. MATHEWS; "Jenny Lind at Last," Mrs. JOHN WOOD and St. James company; "Flying Dutchman," Miss OLIVER and new Royalty company. This is merely to make your ears itch and your mouth water, and to give you a realizing sense of what can be gathered together on a dull afternoon in London.

THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

The reports issued from time to time of the condition of the laboring population in the rural districts give curious glimpses of English country life, some very pretty ones, some not. Within two miles of Evesham, a lovely town in Worcestershire, there are three thousand acres of gardens devoted chiefly to the cultivation of currants and gooseberries; and the picking of these berries employs for a time men, women and children, much as the vinters do in the sunnier climes across the channel. Each basket gives a little metal token to the picker, and these he can exchange for cash at pleasure, so there are no accounts. There are huts to shelter the hands in wet weather, and a plentiful supply of tea. A family of four persons will earn about 5s. a day. In the busiest times they pick seven or seven and a half tons of currants a day, besides the gooseberries, employing 300 women and children to pick, with men to carry off the heavy baskets. Men are too clumsy to pick, and do not like it. The annual hop picking in Worcestershire is a saturnalia of labor, as in Kent. Men and women, boys and girls come from the black country towns, as their betters go to the seaside, for an outing, and they camp in barns and sheds in a pretty promiscuous fashion, with romping and roystering, and such language and manners as are not taught in Sunday Schools. A clergyman says:

"The farmers do not, perhaps cannot, make adequate provision for housing this accidental supply of labor. Barns and outhouses are converted into temporary and very promiscuous sleeping rooms. The hop crib is the scene of romp and ribaldry, and though a few local families may pursue their work decently and quietly, generally a parish catches the fever, and everything is upset for the three or four weeks during which the work of picking lasts. The whole family ordinarily goes into the hop garden. It is task work, that is, paid by result not by time, and little fingers can pick something, and fingers too small to pick are too small to be left at home, and the home is left too early to send them to school. Every kind of ill finds a very strong forcing house in the hop gardens, among which I should place as not the least the callousness to those ills begotten or indurated thereby in the mind of the employer."

EVILS OF CIDER.

The special evil of this beautiful part of England is its orchards. In May, all Worcestershire and Herefordshire is one garden of apple blossoms. Seen from the summits of the Malvern Hills the whole landscape for twenty miles around is one glory of rosy bloom, and the air all one sweetest odor. But see what comes of it. The apple was the bane of Eden; in this Eden of England they make cider of it, and get fuddled on that. The Report of the Commissioners says:

"'At Bransford cider is given to laborers all the year round, two or three quarts in Winter, sometimes as much as six in Summer.' In haytime and harvest the supply is unlimited, and 'they usually drink five or six quarts a day then.' This is certainly a fair allowance, but Mr. DRINKWATER, of Hanley Castle, has known a man cutting beans drink sixteen quarts a day! Men, women and boys all alike indulge in the seductive beverage. A woman's allowance is one quart in Winter and two in Summer, and boys begin with one quart a day. 'It makes old men of them,' says Mr. DRINKWATER, 'before they are young, and prevents them from obtaining many comforts which they might procure if they had the value of their drink in money.' In Madresfield, according to Rev. Mr. MUNN, 'the men, even during the harvest, get drunk by the middle of the day, go to sleep under the hedges, and only do half a day's work;' and the same complaint is made in other districts of the county. The results of this excessive indulgence, whether on the mental or physical constitution, are deplorable. Rev. Mr. MELVILLE testifies that 'a sort of impotent fuddle of mind and character is the normal state of habitual cider-drinkers. Think,' he continues, 'of a very cheap thin beverage, provoking thirst it seems to allay, not thoroughly stupefying or intoxicating til gallons on gallons are consumed, but working effects mental and physical of which its own washy and cheerless characteristics are typical, and any one can see at once what an instrument of degradation it must be.' Hitherto attempts to induce a laborer to take the value of his allowance of drink in money has failed, sometimes because the man is afraid of offending his fellow laborers, but oftener because he prefers the cider to the money. 'If,' says Rev. Mr. MELVILLE, 'one of the great difficulties in solving the educational, social, and economic problems of agricultural labor consists in the hopeless circle within which the conditions of those problems return upon themselves, a cider-consuming district presents that difficulty in most formidable proportions.' The same gentleman elsewhere remarks that where cider is the local beverage the chance of ameliorating the condition of the laborer through the operation of natural laws 'seems well nigh desperate.'

I am inclined to think that the ancestors of some people I used to know in New-England must have emigrated from Worcestershire.

In France, Spain and Italy wine is as plentiful as cider in any part of England, and beer everywhere; but I see no such complaints about it. There is a large increase in the import of the light-er wines into England—French, German and Hungarian,—but their consumption does not reach the lower classes, and the proportion of wine to other liquors is not a large one.

"Out of 182 pints of strong drink consumed per head per annum in England, only four are wine. In France, out of 176 per head per annum, no less than 152 are wine—the difference in each case being made up of beer and spirits."

Cider, or cyder, as it is spelled here, seems to be of no account in these statistics.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

Two of our youthful nobility have been distinguishing themselves this week. Lord ALBERT PELHAM CLINTON has won a wager of £50 by walking ten miles in two hours, in the presence of a select circle of friends, at Hackney Wick. The *Court Journal* admits that he had "no pretensions to style, his feet coming down flat and heavily at every stride," but he walked the distance within three minutes of the prescribed time. "Loud cheers greeted the pedestrian at the termination of the feat, which was accomplished solely by great gameness."

Lord WILLIAM BERESFORD, of the Ninth Lancers, a brother of the Marquis of WATERFORD, has been before the Wandsworth Police Court, and fined £5 for getting into a row at a bar house at midnight, fighting the company and assaulting a policeman; but this sort of thing runs in the family.

WOMAN.

I am much interested in the reports of the debates at the female suffrage meetings in New-York, but our fair countrywomen cannot easily get ahead of Englishwomen either in freedom of discussion or energy of action.

It is announced by the *Medical Circular* that an association of ladies has been formed to oppose the extension of the Contagious Diseases act (1866) to the civil population. Miss H. MARTINEAU and Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE are members of the association, and strongly disapprove of the extension of the act. It was thought that this matter might be quietly got through, chiefly by the doctors, without much being said about it in Parliament or by the Press; but the ladies will not have it so. They have taken the alarm, and raised a strong opposition, expressing their opinions, or rather their feelings of indignation, in no measured terms—in such terms, indeed, as I can only in this vague way allude to. But an opposition, led by Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU and Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, is likely to be strongly supported, and cannot easily be overcome. Perhaps a general excitement and discussion on this matter of social evil has been in some measure prepared for by the Byron scandal; and it may be that all the old-fashioned—and not so very old, either—British squeamishness is to be laid aside, and all subjects are to be discussed, as the only way to the needed reforms.

THE WELSH FASTING GIRL.

In the case of the Welsh fasting girl, who died in the care and under the eyes of the doctors and four nurses from Guy's Hospital, an inquest has been held, and the verdict returned that she was starved to death by the negligence of her father in not inducing her to take food. The father was accordingly charged with the crime of manslaughter, but admitted to bail; but as the girl was at the time of her death entirely in the hands of the doctors and nurses, the general opinion is that they are answerable.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Canon CHARLES KINGSLEY has sailed away to the West Indies, and when he returns in the Spring, he will tell us in *Good Words* what he thinks of them—of the independence of Cuba, if he can find it, the freedom of Hayti, and the prosperity of Jamaica; and a living and delightful book he is sure to give us, whatever he finds or fails to find in his tropical holiday; and so I wish him a merry Christmas, and one happy return; and to all my readers I send all good wishes and compliments of the season unlimited.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Reorganization of the Republican Party—Interesting Debates in the Cortes—Interpellations to the Ministry—The New Law on Civil Marriage—The Question of the Crown Jewels—Cuban Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 20, 1869.

The Republican Party is in a fair way of reorganization. They have again established their clubs and their central administration, from which are sent instructions to the capitals of provinces, whilst the committees at the latter direct the movements of the districts, and are in constant communication with every hamlet and village. Persevering and indefatigable in their propaganda, they have understood that the division between military and federative Republicans would make them lose ground; this difference has disappeared, and a general rising may be expected on the very day when a monarch, no matter who he be, comes to don the insignia of a Spanish Sovereign. Señor CASTELAR's protest, in the name of his party, against the criminal acts committed at Walls and Utrera, has produced an excellent effect. If Señors FIGUEROS, CASTELAR, SORNI and GARCIA LOPEZ enjoy sufficient influence to restrain the impatience of the Republican Party so as to induce them to seek for the triumph of their ideas only by means legal and pacific, by persuasion, by the education of the people, the masses in all the provinces will join their cause in the end. Spain, though far behind on the subject of national education, (by reason of the indolent disposition of the people,) commences to understand the necessity of a measure tending to enlighten the minds of the masses so as to come up with modern civilization and progress.

The Carlists are not losing any time. They are also completing their organizations. The Monarchists without a monarch will have to wait a long time yet before a head is found to wear the Spanish crown, plentifully studded as it is with thorns in the absence of jewels. General PRIM is in a very precarious position. The majority of the Progressists indulge in the hope that some pretext or other will be found to use energetic measures and bring affairs to a satisfactory issue; but there are four parties ready to rise against the fifth, which latter could triumph, not by the consent of the Chamber and the country, but only by success of arms.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN THE CORTES.

The Republican Deputies fought a last battle against the Ministry before the adjournment of the Cortes. Several interpellations were addressed to the Minister of the Interior at the opening of the last sitting on the subject of the dismissal of Republican municipal authorities and the substitution for them of persons chosen by the Minister of the Interior, this manner of procedure being contrary to the law stipulating that Mayors and municipal councilors shall be elected by universal suffrage. The Minister replied that the Government would not allow any of the municipal officers dismissed by the military authorities on account of direct or indirect participation in the federative insurrection to reoccupy their offices, but that new municipal authorities should be chosen before the elections of Deputies in January next. It stands to reason that on the eve of the elections of forty-five or fifty Deputies, whose support is indispensable for the success of the Italian candidature, the Government should be opposed to the election by universal suffrage of the municipal authorities who might support the cause of the Republicans, and thus aid in sending Republican Deputies to the Cortes. The Republican municipal authorities at Cadiz, Malaga and Seville have been replaced by others of a monarchical tendency. Señor SAGASTA also replied to another interpellation relating to the disarming of the National Guard in the cities where the federative insurrection occurred. He said that the Government would never give them back their guns, as they had used them in rebellion against the authorities and the decisions of the Cortes.

THE MONARCHICAL CLAUSE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Señor GARCIA RUIZ, Unitary Republican, has presented to the Cortes a petition, signed by 1,500 Republicans of Old Castile, asking for a revision by the Chamber of article 33 of the Constitution of 1869, which stipulates that monarchy shall be the form of the Spanish Government.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On Saturday last, Señor CASTELAR questioned the Ministry on the subject of their home and foreign policy. Señor SAGASTA, Minister of the Interior, replied to him, and the Republican orator profited by the opportunity to occupy the attention of the House with a long speech against the Ministry and in defence of the attitude and acts of the Republicans during the late insurrection. He quoted Roman history to prove that insurgents at all times had committed excesses, but he asserted that if the conduct of the insurgents in October last had been illegal, the Government was by far the more guilty, as it had used the authority given to it by law in an illegal manner; he cited, especially, the oft-spoken-of dismissal of the municipal authorities. He said that if the Cortes sanctioned such excesses, they would lose their prerogatives and their dignity. He then spoke against the Italian candidature, saying that Spain did not wish for a monarch, and still less for the present "monarchy *ad interim*." He concluded by expressing his desire for a republic, be it unitary or federative, and said that this was the form of government necessary for the prosperity of the country.

General PRIM replied to the eloquent tribune of the Republican Party, saying that the Government, according to the letter of the Constitution, desired the monarchy, and that he had found a candidate who was looked upon favorably by the majority of the House, namely, the Duke of GENOA. This assertion excited laughter in the Cortes. The General declared, further, that he hoped soon to see a king ruling Spain, in spite of the ill-will of Señor CASTELAR and his friends; and that Spain was not the only country where difficulties had been encountered in the constitution of a monarchical government. He would never consent to a republic.

Señor FIGUEROS then addressed the House, charging the Ministry with illegal acts committed during the state of siege. The Republican orator brought forward arguments identical with those of Señor CASTELAR, adding that the election of Deputies in January next, and that of a monarch, (if such election should happen to be successful,) would be illegal and void, if the municipalities dismissed by the Ministry were not allowed to resume their functions.

The Minister of the Interior replied, employing the usual arguments of the dictatorship and the stereotyped phrases used by most European Governments when they desire to palliate outrages committed by them on the rights of man. Extensive reference was made to the necessity of energetic action to save society from anarchy.

THE NEW LAW ON CIVIL MARRIAGE.

In a previous sitting, the Minister of the Interior had presented to the Cortes divers projects of laws that public opinion had a long time clamored for. The Minister now proposed to the Cortes the substitution of civil for religious marriage, the revision of the civil code and of the civil and criminal procedure acts, and the adoption of the right of appeal in criminal cases, which is not yet part of the law of Spain. He also promised to present to the House, in January next, a project of law relating to the registers kept by the clergy, which are thenceforth to remain in charge of the Mayors. I must not forget to tell you that the project of law on civil marriage conveys the right of matrimony to boys of 14 and girls of 12 years of age, if they have the consent of their parents or guardians. This will not surprise you when I state that girls in Andalusia are considered full grown at 10 years, and many of them are mothers at the age of 12. The Spanish Penal code makes children of 8 years of age responsible for crimes committed.

THE QUESTION OF THE CROWN JEWELS.

The question of the Crown jewels is at present the subject of an inquiry on the part of a Commission appointed by the Cortes. Señor FIGUEROLA supported his charges so vigorously that the House could not help coming to this decision. The Minister of Finance said in a previous sitting that his charges may be hard on the two ex-Queens, but that he claimed the right of using the words of MARIA CHRISTINA, who had said in a letter written by her in 1829 to Señor CALVET, the executor of FERDINAND VII.'s last will and testament, "As to the jewels, you know very well that the French have *stolen* them." He denied the right of a Bourbon to call a Bonaparte a thief, and he was applauded for the assertion. Encouraged by this expression of the House he said further, that this coarse appellation used by the ex-Queen mother could be employed very properly by Spaniards against MARIA CHRISTINA of Bourbon. He further declared that even admitting that the French had carried off jewels worth 22,000,000, as the partisans of the ex-Queen asserted, there remained still about 80,000,000 worth that had disappeared after the death of FERDINAND VII., together with all documents relating thereto. He said there had been found a declaration of the keeper of the Crown jewels to the effect that MARIA CHRISTINA had retained in her possession the keys of safes in which the jewels were kept. When that lady left Spain, said the Minister, the keys were found, but the cases were empty. He also called to mind that already, in 1840, a judgment of the Civil Court of Madrid had ordered MARIA CHRISTINA to return the jewels she had carried off. Señor OLOZAGA had been charged to claim them from her at the time, but she had only given back 43,000,000 worth two years afterwards to her daughter, who carried them off in her turn, so that the Spanish Crown at present is no richer by the transaction.

NIGHT ATTACKS.

Señor SALAVERRIA, ex-Minister of Finance, was attacked at 8 o'clock in the evening on Sunday, as he was going to a *café*, by a former General Tax Collector, Señor RIVADERREIRA, and received two dagger thrusts, one in the abdomen and one in the breast. His wounds are not mortal. The would-be assassin is in prison. A Deputy was attacked while going home by two malefactors, who, poignard in hand, ordered him to give them all the money he had about him. He gave them about $25, and regained his domicil without losing his watch, that was worth considerably more. The robbers have not yet been arrested. The director of the Varieties Theatre was also stabbed on the same evening, in his office, by three men who had bought false tickets. The authorities are on the lookout for the criminals.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The news brought from Cuba by the last mail is of very serious import. The negroes on fifteen large plantations in the district of Sagua la Grande had risen in rebellion, and on the 30th of November the military were shooting all who could be caught. Nobody here believes in the hopeful statements of the semi-official journals, since facts continually belie their assertions. The Spanish Treasury being perfectly exhausted, the Government can send no money to Cuba, and General CABALLERO DE RODAS has to borrow six millions of piastres from the Havana merchants to provide for the war expenses. The news that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives would treat the Cuban question after Christmas, caused much excitement in this City.

Daring Robbery in Virginia—A Son Assists in Robbing his Father, Threatening his Mother with Death.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) News.

We learn that on the night of the 31st of December last the house of Mr. GEORGE SHEPHERD, in Russell County, was visited by three men in disguise, who demanded of Mrs. SHEPHERD that she deliver to them the money known to be in her possession. She resisted the demand for some time, and used every entreaty to induce the ruffians to leave the house, but they refused to go, and finally knocked her down, and threatened to kill her if she did not give them the money. Seeing the robbers prepare to put their threat into execution, and in order to save her life, Mrs. SHEPHERD gave up the money, about $1,000, and the scoundrels immediately left without proceeding to further violence. The money was the price of a tract of land recently sold by Mr. SHEPHERD, who was absent from home at the time of the robbery. Two of the party were recognized by Mrs. SHEPHERD, and warrants were issued for their arrest, but they had not been found at last accounts. One of these parties is Mr. SHEPHERD's own son. The names of the other two have not been reported to us.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Steamer "El Rayo"—Rumored Purchase of the Vessel by the Insurgents—The Situation on Both Sides—The Proclamation of Captain de Rodas.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The Spanish frigate *Gerona* will soon sail for Venezuela for the purpose of watching the steamer *El Rayo*. The *El Rayo* was formerly the *R. R. Cuyler*, and was sold by citizens of the United States to the Colombian Government. A rumor prevails that she has been sold to the Cuban insurgents. The *Gerona* will also look after Spanish interests in that quarter....The *Voz de Cuba* publishes an article on the Spanish Dictatorship, in which the writer says that the elevation of Marshal SERRANO to the position of Dictator would be unnecessary and untimely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Administration has taken no recent action on the affairs of Cuba, nor is it known that any is contemplated. Such official, though meagre accounts, as have been received, show that both the Spaniards and the Cubans exaggerate their respective strength and positions, while the truth is represented to be that a regiment of Spanish troops can march to any town or locality, subject only to annoyances occasionally of small bodies of insurgents....The following dispatch was yesterday received in Washington direct from Havana:

The *Gazette*, the official organ of the Government, published on the 6th inst., an important proclamation of the Captain-General, intended to define the present situation of the island. The Captain-General congratulates the country upon its actual prosperity. "New troops and reinforcements, although not needed to suppress the insurrection, have come from Spain to fulfill its obligations towards Cuba, and to protect the island against murderers and robbers." He then refers to the threats of homicide and incendiarism made by certain bands of men, against which precautions are now being taken in garrisoning plantations with troops and civil guards to save them from destruction. Men-of-war have also been sent from Spain to Cuba with the intent to cruise along her coasts and to prevent the landing on the island of fillibustering expeditions coming from outside. The Captain-General says that there was never before in the island such a state of affairs as could be considered as a state of war; but now peace has been so fully reëstablished that there is no place in the island where the administration of public affairs or the action of the civil Courts is not entirely recognized.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—No action has been taken by the United States Court in the case of the alleged Cuban steamer *Anna*, now in possession of the United States authorities. A motion to vacate the warrant of arrest will be made to-morrow.

BILLIARDS.

A Close Game Between Deery and Dion in San Francisco—Deery the Winner by 1,500 to 1,492.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9.—The great billiard match between Messrs. DEERY and DION, for the champion diamond cue and $1,000, took place last night at Mechanics' Pavillion before a large audience. The excitement among billiardists for several days past showed that the game would be closely contested, and consequeutly but little odds were offered, although DION appeared to be the favorite. The following is the score:

DEERY.—0, 20, 7, 0, 24, 6, 0, 0, 0, 6, 9, 19, 0, 30, 9, 12, 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 9, 0, 6, 21, 0, 80, 7, 3, 67, 12, 36, 0, 3, 15, 3, 0, 15, 21, 30, 27, 1, 0, 36, 12, 42, 3, 36, 18, 6, 0, 6, 0, 3, 0, 9, 16, 0, 0, 6, 130, 2, 3, 9, 0, 51, 3, 20, 7, 102, 60, 6, 3, 6, 1, 3, 6, 36, 36, 3, 0, 1, 3, 6, 0, 18, 9, 45, 18, 0, 3, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 9, 177, 12. Total, 1,500.

DION.—6, 3, 3, 6, 3, 40, 8, 0, 0, 20, 4, 15, 3, 3, 40, 42, 0, 30, 27, 24, 6, 9, 1, 9, 3, 3, 30, 6, 6, 12, 3, 21, 6, 6, 0, 27, 6, 0, 45, 18, 0, 0, 3, 9, 33, 0, 60, 4, 3, 1, 3, 108, 3, 80, 7, 3, 6, 1, 78, 18, 9, 27, 27, 3, 9, 3, 12, 33, 3, 9, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 3, 3, 12, 3, 46, 0, 15, 30, 3, 0, 3, 66, 3, 6, 0, 12, 156, 0, 1, 9, 30, 18, 18. Total, 1,492.

At the ninety-eighth inning DEERY made his greatest run, and pocketed his ball; DION missed. DEERY then run the game out. The result was hailed by enthusiastic cheering by the thousands present. The game was played cautiously, neither player taking doubtful chances, but invariably shooting his ball into the pocket. DEERY retains possession of the diamond cue and wins the $1,000. The game commenced at 8:20 P. M. and ended at 1:10 A. M.

FIRES.

Incendiarism in Indianapolis—Fires in Other Cities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—A fire broke out last night in Willis block, on Pennsylvania-street. PHYPP BROTHERS, jewelers, and the Empire Sewing Machine Company were the principal sufferers by water. Their loss is not large. The damage to the building is small.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—An incendiary fire last night destroyed the store of CARROL & Co., in Front-row. Loss $10,000; fully insured in local companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The cabinet factory of ALFRED HONER, in the northern part of the city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $30,000; partially insured.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The Strike—Action of the Memphis Printers—A Refusal to Strike.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—The Memphis Typographical Union to-day passed resolutions that, while they sympathize with the telegraph strikers, they decline to adopt the suggestion of the Nashville Union to assist them by refusing to set up dispatches for the Press. ....The telegraph operators here refused to strike. New-Orleans is the only city south of here where the strike exists. Operators from here and other points have gone there to take the places of the strikers.

A Card from the Operators.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exparte statements regarding the Telegraphers' strike and the causes which led thereto, which have been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company and published all over the country through the medium of the Associated Press, have greatly misrepresented the true facts in the case. The assertion in many of this morning's papers that members of our ranks were deserting, although partially true, was grossly exaggerated. The truth is simply this: Seven of our members in Philadelphia, induced by flattering promises of increased compensation and promotion from the Western Union Company, were weak enough to violate their oaths, desert their associates and return to their former duties. This occurred yesterday afternoon. This morning five of the seven repented their hasty action and assured us of their willingness to return to our ranks if requested. No action has been taken in their case. One member in this city also deserted yesterday and returned to work at No. 145 Broadway. He was last night dishonorably expelled from the League. No other members have shown weakness in any portion of the country. While we regret exceedingly the inconvenience to the public, resulting from the action we have felt compelled to take, we shall regard it as still more disastrous that either side should consider it necessary to resort to systematic misrepresentations in order to bolster up their cause.

W. W. BURHANS,
C. J. RYAN,
J. M. PETERS, } Committee.

Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—REUBEN CRAW was assassinated at Aberdeen on Thursday night. A negro named BURRELL has been arrested on suspicion. He says J. L. WHITFORTH and WYLDE COLLINS hired him to commit the deed.

Escapade of the High Sheriff of Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—GUSTAVE FISCHER, the High Sheriff of this county, left for parts unknown on the 15th of December. He took with him a favorite son, about 4 years of age, and between $15,000 and $20,000, borrowed a few days before. He also drew about $8,000 in fees due to his officers, and neglected to pay over the share due to his deputies. Nothing has been heard of him since he left.

The Posthumous Honors to George Peabody.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 9.—It is arranged that forty-eight hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the final ceremonies, during which the body will lie in state in the City Hall, which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of departure will be grand and impressive. The Haydn Association, supported by the Portland and Germania Bands, will perform appropriate selections. Governor CHAMBERLAIN and staff will be present, and Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, is expected.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 8.—This evening, MOSES BOWLDING, a private in the Thirteenth Infantry, shot and instantly killed the bill-carrier of the Varieties Theatre, who is only known here as CHARLEY. BOWLDING was intoxicated, and, becoming annoyed at CHARLEY'S requests for admission into the house, rushed to the door and opened fire on CHARLEY with a six-shooter. The first shot took effect in the arm, the third and fatal one in the forehead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The weather to-night is cold, and it is freezing hard. The river is filled with ice and closed at Castleton. The steamer *Connecticut* passed here at 7 o'clock to-night for New-York, loaded down to her guards with freight. Boatmen predict that the river will be closed here to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—It is announced here that TOM ALLEN accepts JIM MACE's challenge to fight him in Canada or Louisiana, and is waiting for the articles of agreement promised by MACE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—JOHN NIXON, a highly-respected citizen, was shot and killed at the Boston Club House last night. The case is shrouded in mystery. No arrest has been made.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 9.—Three sons of GEORGE BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged respectively 7, 9 and 11 years, broke through the ice while skating on Saturday, and were drowned.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9.—The package of $31,000 in Government bonds sent by Adams Express from Boston to Washington for the Secretary of the Treasury, and which mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Company in Washington, has been found by officers of the Company.

The Howland Will Case—The Suit of Mrs. Hetty H. Green.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Jan. 8.

At a term of the Probate Court held in Fall River yesterday, Judge BENNETT granted the petition of THOMAS MANDELL, executor of the will of the late SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, asking authority to compromise the suit and demand of the heir-at-law, Mrs. HETTY H. GREEN. This compromise simply relates to the payment of the costs of the plaintiff in equity, (!) which are to be paid, we presume, out of the estate, or that portion of it, to the income of which Mrs. GREEN is entitled. The adjustment, when completed by the proper entries in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, will leave the will affirmed in every particular, and the executor free to execute it according to its wise and benevolent provisions.

A Man Marries His Stepmother.

From the Bristol (Va.) News.

Some days ago the community in the vicinity of Carter's Station was considerably exercised over the announcement that a Mr. LYON, who lived in the neighborhood, had married his mother. It seems that LYON'S father had been twice married, and the children by the first wife continued to live in the family after the second marriage; LYON, the father, died, leaving his second wife a widow, and LYON, the son, married his father's widow. The clerk issued the license without a knowledge of the facts, and the minister requested to solemnize the marriage declined; a Magistrate likewise refused, and the pair crossed over to Stony Creek, where they were unknown, and were married.

The Dignity of Philanthropy—The Late George Peabody.

Dr. THOMPSON preached in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, on "The Dignity of Philanthropy," as illustrated by the life and charitable gifts of the late GEORGE PEABODY. The text selected for the occasion was the 20th chapter of Acts, 35th verse:

"I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

He who uttered these words, he said, illustrated their doctrine by the conduct of his whole life, and in giving utterance to them he was simply giving authoritative expression to a philosophy dimly apparent to the minds of heathen philosophers, such as ARISTOTLE, CONFUCIUS and others. Although it is blessed to receive, yet it is more blessed to give. To the poor man with his rent unpaid, it is blessed to receive the necessary aid; to the young merchant or physician just struggling into life, it is blessed to receive encouragement and assistance; to the lamented President LINCOLN, it was blessed to receive the approbation of the nation in his second election. Yet in all these instances it was more blessed to give than to receive, because the giver, at the same time that he produces pleasure and happiness in the heart of another, reproduces and reflects that same pleasure in his own heart. To be a producer is far more creditable to the human mind than to be a consumer, and the highest blessing to the giver is that he thereby becomes more like God. The giver, in order to realize the full blessedness of his act, must give without pride or ostentation; pride mars the gift by making it the measure of the giver's self-esteem. It must have its source in a love of others and of doing good, and to enjoy the full fruition of his acts a man should give during his life. By thus giving he beholds the blessed fruit of his gifts, and avoids the selfishness which necessarily grows upon a man whose life is one of accumulation only, even though he should cherish the purpose to dispose of his property by charitable bequest at his death. Happy is our country in so many glowing examples of men who, in their noble generosity, have done so much for their kind. Among the many who stand out prominent in these works, alike for the extent and wisdom of his charities, foremost is the name of him who is now borne in sorrow to our shore. A ship of war departs to our shores at a monarch's bidding, bearing with her a monarch's grief, and with drooping pennants bears to the land of his birth he who had proved himself the benefactor of two nations; and as he is borne to the shore of his mother country, a widowed nation, to which he had allied himself by acts of generous charity, stands weeping on the eastern shore of the Atlantic. Honored in his illness by Royal solicitude, in his death by the highest honors a nation could bestow, in coming time no name will appear more favorably on the venerable and honored scroll of Westminster Abbey than that of PEABODY. Let a nation's cannon, then, ring out his requiem as the ship which bears his remains nears our shores. Dr. THOMPSON referred at length to the extent and character of Mr. PEABODY's gifts, and quoted the testimony of THURLOW WEED defending Mr. PEABODY from the charge of disloyalty during the late rebellion. To honor him, he said in conclusion, was to honor the principle of philanthropy, and a monument erected to his memory would be a monument to humanity and the nation.

Temperance Addresses.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-street, last evening. Mr. JOHN GLOVER presided, and introduced Captain CHARTERS, who proceeded to deliver a spirited and interesting lecture on the subject of "The Missing Men of Society."

At Botanic Hall, in East Broadway, last evening, an encouraging temperance meeting was held, under the auspices of Standard Division No. 110, S. of T., Mr. ENRIGHT presiding. Mr. CHARLES ABBOTT spoke about the great influence which the rum interest was gaining in this city. He said that there were about 4,600 dram shops here, and that these suggested a bold and earnest work on the part of temperance advocates.

Murder in Tremont.

Saturday evening a quarrel occurred in Tremont, Westchester County, which culminated in a young man named MILTON CARPENTER being so badly beaten about the head by CHRISTIAN HEPGAR, that he died from the injuries last evening at 5 o'clock. The assailant was arrested by the Metropolitan Police stationed at Tremont, and is held to await an inquest by the Coroner.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH CHURCH. Parts I. and II. By ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D. D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. With Maps and Plans. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

The first volume of Dean STANLEY'S *History of the Jewish Church* has now been before the public nearly eight years, and meanwhile every year has added to his fame, and made him more and more a leader in the Church of England. In this country his works have been as much read as in Great Britain, and the publishers have met a decided demand in issuing a new and cheaper edition for the purpose of popularizing books which are of use and interest, not only to students and divines, but also to all who have a taste for literature or a desire for accurate acquaintance with a most important branch of history. This *History of the Jewish Church*, thus far completed, from the time of Abraham to the Captivity, is presented in the form of lectures delivered at Oxford to candidates for Holy Orders. In his previous volume of lectures upon the *History of the Eastern Church*, the author had announced the plan upon which the present volumes proceed. There he had fixed the beginning of ecclesiastical history at the call of Abraham, in this eloquent passage:

"Far in the dim distance of primeval ages is discerned the first figure in the long succession which has never since been broken—in Uz, of the Chaldees, the patriarch chief, followed by his train of slaves and retainers, surrounded by his herds of camels and asses, moving westward and southward, he knew not whither—the first Father of the universal Church—Abraham the founder of the chosen people, the father of the faithful, whose seed was to be as the sand upon the seashore, as the stars for multitude. Earlier manifestations there had been of faith and hope; in other countries also than Mesopotamia or Palestine, there were yearnings after a higher world. But the call of Abraham is the first beginning of a continuous growth; in his character, in his migration, in his faith, was bound up, as the Christian apostle well describes, all that has since formed the substance and fibre of the history of the Church."

The history of the Jewish Church is held to be the true beginning and prototype of the Christian Church, and doubtless such a relationship exists between the two, as in a religious point of view to make their separation impossible. The vitality and power of the Christian Church is derived from the life of its founder, and his life was the culmination, the explanation, the fulfillment of the previous history of the children of Israel. From a philosophical standpoint, also, it is manifestly impossible to understand the history of religious thought in Europe and America without making due allowance for the great influence which the sacred literature of the Jews has had in moulding and modifying it.

The *History of the Jewish Church* has, however, a completeness in itself which gives it a special interest, and this point has been well understood by DEAN STANLEY. In the introductory lectures upon ecclesiastical history, already alluded to, he has said:

"So far from being exempt from the laws of gradual progress and development to which the history of other nations is subject, the history of the Jewish nation is the most remarkable exemplification of those laws. In no people does the history move forward in so regular a course, through beginning, middle and end, as in the people of Israel. In none are the beginning, middle and end so clearly distinguished, each from each. In none has the beginning so natural and so impressive a preparation as that formed by the age of the Patriarchs. In none do the various stages of the history so visibly lead the way to the consummation which however truly it may be regarded as the opening of a new order, is yet no less truly the end of the old, and nowhere does the final consummation more touchingly linger in the close, more solemnly break away into new forms and new life, than in the last traces of the effects of the Jewish race upon the apostolic age."

In accordance with this idea, the *History of the Jewish Church* is divided into three great periods, with appropriate subdivisions, each marked by its own specific features, and each terminated by a single catastrophe. The First Period begins with the Exodus, though its preparatory stage reaches back into the Patriarchal age. It includes the wanderings in the wilderness, the invasion, conquest and settlement of Palestine, and ends with the destruction of the sanctuary at Shiloh and the erection of the Monarchy. This period has been generally known as the "Theocracy," on account of the nearness of the Divine Ruler to the chosen people. Dr. STANLEY objects to such a designation upon the ground that the entire Government of the Jewish nation was theocratic, and though the form was changed, yet God himself was the real ruler in the time of Moses, the Judges, the Kings, and the Prophets, alike. There is, however, a fitness in the distinction which cannot fail to commend it to many minds. The first period embraces the establishment of religion by Moses and Aaron in obedience to Divine revelations, and the founding of the Jewish Church and Commonwealth.

Among the many characters whose lives are given in this period, Abraham, Moses and Samuel rise preëminent, and their biographies form perhaps the most pleasing portions of the work. In them all the author's wealth of Biblical learning and criticism, and the fruits of personal observation in the lands of Egypt, Palestine and Syria, under the most favorable circumstances, are spread out for the instruction and delight of the reader, in a style which is ornate but not overloaded, and captivating without exaggeration.

The Second Period covers the whole history of the Monarchy, beginning with the close of the rule of the Judges, including the empire of David and Solomon, then following each branch of the divided kingdom, until the overthrow of Jerusalem and the Temple by the Chaldean armies brings the closing catastrophe. Through this period the Jewish Church and religion is developed, the prophetic order rises into prominence and influence, and the Tribe of Judah becomes great and powerful. The Third Period, from the exile and return to the final destruction of Jerusalem and the extinction of national independence in the war of Hadrian, has not yet been published.

This history is not written in blind subserviency to the canonical books of Scripture, and to liberal and catholic readers this will be the great charm of the work. It aims not to support a system or sustain a creed, but to reproduce the life of a wonderful people with all the detail with which it is capable. It aims, in Dr. STANLEY'S words, to

"Recall Abraham resting under the oak of Mamre; Joseph amidst the Egyptian monuments; Moses under the cliffs of Horeb; Joshua brandishing his outstretched spear; Samuel amidst his youthful scholars; David surrounded by his court and camp; Solomon in his Eastern state; the wild, romantic, solitary figure of the great Elijah; the goodly fellowship of gifted seers lifting up their strains of joy or sorrow, like some great tragic chorus, as kingdom after kingdom falls to ruin, as hope after hope dies and is revived again; to represent in all their distinctness the several stages of the history, in its steady onward advance from Egypt to Sinai, from Sinai to the Jordan, from the Jordan to Jerusalem, from the law to the Judges, from the Judges to the Monarchy, from the Monarchy to the Prophets, and from the Prophets to the great event to which not the Prophets only, but the yearnings of the whole nation had for ages borne witness."

It presents these characters and scenes not as myths illustrative of religious ideas, nor yet as personages and occasions too sacred for literary criticism and discussion, but in the true spirit of an earnest and philosophical historian, who still does not desire to efface the distinction which good taste no less than reverence will always endeavor to preserve between the Jewish and other histories. There is little in common, except the theme, between the late Dean MILMAN'S *History of the Jews* and STANLEY'S *History of the Jewish Church*, but the author acknowledges his indebtedness to EWALD, whom he justly styles "the first Biblical scholar in Europe," for the aid which he had derived in preparing these lectures, from EWALD'S "*History of the People of Israel*, a work as powerful in its general conception as it is saturated with learning down to its minutest details." Those who have, with us, derived much pleasure and profit from the perusal of these lectures, will eagerly anticipate the publication of the volume which is to complete the series.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES: Critical, Doctrinal and Homiletical, with Special Reference to Ministers and Students. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D. Translated from the German, and edited, with Additions, by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. The Proverbs of Solomon; Ecclesiastes; Song of Solomon. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

This new volume of a commentary whose reputation is already established, is worthy of its predecessors. Dr. SCHAFF has committed the translation and editorial labor of these books of the Old Testament to able scholars, and the result is very satisfactory. The Book of Proverbs is translated and edited by Rev. CHARLES AIKEN, D. D., who has recently been elected President of Union College, and who previous to this election had been distinguished as Professor of Latin in Princeton College. The introductory essays are of great value. Of the set here are no less than twenty-five, under two general heads, treating of the philosophy of the Old Testament in general in its relation to the philosophy of other nations, the ethical significance of the Book of Proverbs, the age of Solomon, the golden age of Hebrew literature, the literature of wisdom before and after Solomon, the origin and collection of the Proverbs, their poetical form, dogmatic substance, and kindred topics. Much has been added also to the notes, both grammatical and explanatory, of the German editor. The most interesting portion of this volume, however, is the book of Ecclesiastes, which was originally prepared by Dr. OTTO ZOCKLER, translated by Professor WELLS, of Union College, and is now edited with annotations and dissertations upon leading ideas in the book, by Dr. TAYLER LEWIS. He has made a metrical version of the text, and analyzed it with great skill. His idea of the book is, that it is the utterance of a bewildered, questioning, struggling soul, perplexed with doubt, yet holding fast to certain great and fundamental truths. In his oft-repeated cry that "all beneath the sun is vanity," there is throughout a pointing to something above the sun, above nature, above the flowing world of time, to that "work of God" which he says is "for the eternal." All here, when viewed in itself is vanity, but beyond, above, is the *real*; and this reality will at last be evident to those who "fear God and keep his commandments." Professor LEWIS holds to the Solomonic authorship of the book, and his arguments for this view are cogent and weighty. The Song of Solomon has been presented in this American edition by Dr. W. H. GREEN, Professor of Oriental and Old Testament literature in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and the introduction to the commentary is a labored and learned essay upon the interpretation of the Song of Solomon. The song is regarded as a poetical exhibition of the sacred joys and chaste delights of conjugal life, intended also to be typical of the Lord's relation to his people. The grossly literal and the extreme allegorical interpretations are both discarded. Dr. GREEN'S essay is a careful and valuable contribution to exegetical literature.

THE WISE MEN: WHO THEY WERE, AND HOW THEY CAME TO JERUSALEM. By FRANCIS W. UPHAM, LL. D. New-York: SHELDON & CO.

Professor UPHAM'S book was at least well-timed in its publication, coming as it did when Christmas carols were filling the air, and Christmas celebrations were reminding all of the advent of the Babe of Bethlehem, to whom the "Wise Men brought their tribute of gold, frankincense and myrrh." It is, moreover, a very interesting discussion of the whole subject of the nativity and errand of these visitors to the infant Saviour. The conclusion reached is, that these "wise men" were Magi from Persia, who believed that the God of Heaven intervened in the affairs of men, and that Ormazd, who thus ruled, would in due time send prophets to work wonders for the Kingdom of Light, (their religion was in part fire worship,) and that the last of these prophets would destroy the power of Darkness; also, that among the Persian "Magi" was a Hebrew prophet, who knew the predictions concerning Christ, and the sign of the star—and that in obedience to these predictions the "three Kings of Orient" journeyed from Babylonia to Jerusalem and proclaimed there that they had seen the star of the King of the Jews. The author adds, that "in these few strangers in Bethlehem the Church sees the prophetic types and prophecy of the many, who, after them, were to come from every nation under heaven; and thus viewed, their presence is a sign that, disclosing its significance afterwards, authenticates that presence by proving there was in it something Divine."

Books Received.

—MOORE, WILSTACH & MOORE, Cincinnati. 1870. *A Helping Hand for Town and Country.* An American Home Book of Practical and Scientific Information. By LYMAN C. DRAPER, Secretary Wisconsin Historical Society, and W. A. CROFFUT, author of the *History of Connecticut*, &c. Introduction by HORACE GREELEY. 200 illustrations.

—MACMILLAN & CO., London. 1869. *Stories for my Children.* By E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M. P.

—*Demorest's Young America.* Boys and Girls' Magazine. November, 1868, to October, 1869.

—*Demorest's Illustrated Monthly.* Vol. VI. 1869.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia. *Marcus Warland; or The Long Moss Spring.* By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia. 1870. *Helen Erskine.* By Mrs. M. HARRISON ROBINSON.

—HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, 1870. The Poetical Works of ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate. With numerous illustrations.

—The Free Press Association, Burlington, Vt., 1869. The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley, 1864. By ALDACE F. WALKER.

—JOEL MUNSELL, Albany, 1869. *The History of Civilization.* By AMOS DEAN, LL.D. In seven volumes. Vols. 6 and 7.

—RHODES & RALPH, Washington, D. C., 1870. Poems. By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

—The Catholic Publication Society, *Lectures delivered in St. Ann's Church, Eighth-street, during the Season of Advent,* 1869. By Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON.

How the Country Republicans Regard their Brethren of the City.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Jan. 6.

The Republicans of the City of New-York are reorganizing their organization. It needs it as bad as the dog which had its tail cut off just behind its ears. If this organization could be reformed out of existence altogether, and the working management of the party turned over to some central committee having its headquarters in the rural districts, say Syracuse, from whence missionaries with common sense and full power and discretion could be sent into the City of New-York, a visible increase in numbers and strength might soon be obtained. The present system of sending missionaries from New-York to the country is just exactly wrong end foremost. We would as soon expect the Hindoos to enlighten our people in Christian duties as for New-York to enlighten the country in politics. When the next State Committee is organized let it change its base. Let it take position somewhere in the pure air of the country, and try what virtue there is in prying daylight into the City. With such an organization operating from the right end, and the lever working in the right direction, something in the way of progress and a renewal of Republican majorities may be accomplished. It is always a bad plan to work machinery against the grain.

THE COUNTRY IN 1870.

Prosperity of the Country—Causes—Population in 1870—Wealth—Building—The Future.

THE BEECHES, Jan. 4, 1870.

In writing a new year of our Lord at the head of this letter I thought of the wonderful progress of this country since my memory, and that I would sketch in a few brief paragraphs the leading facts which the census of 1870 was likely to exhibit. It is not a difficult thing, for the progress of this country is like the movement of machinery, going on with mathematical accuracy. My letters to the TIMES will show that during the war, and since, I have always held that the country would be successful; that it suffered much less, and was far more properous, than was commonly supposed. The facts have sustained me, and never in the history of this nation, or of any other, was there exhibited such a national strength, growth and prosperity, as that with which God blesses us in the era of 1870. It has no parallel in history. A friend returning from his travels through Europe tells me that intelligent Europeans are everywhere astonished, both at our success in war, and our wonderful recuperation since; and he added, even the South will be more prosperous than ever. Yes! that South which was supposed to suffer so much, and which timid Conservatism endeavored to save from the terrible evil of abolition; that South will lay the foundation of her prosperity in the abolition of slavery, and succeed as it never did before. Already the South raises a full crop of cotton; already the negro is paid remunerative wages; already schools rise to teach them; and already he begins to take his part in the political business of society. The nightmare of its dreams has passed away, and the phantasmagoria of its diseased imagination passed away forever!

But I pass from the South to consider the whole country. What are the great facts of our country?

1. What will the census bring forth? What is our population? From 1790 to 1860, a period of seventy years, this nation has progressed in population at a ratio almost uniformly the same; in fact, with so little difference that the minimum, from 1830 to 1840, was 32.67, and the maximum, from 1840, to 1850, 35.87. The average was about 34½. Assuming 34 as the ratio of increase from 1860 to 1870, then the increase from 1860 to 1870 will be 10,690,729, and the population in 1870 will be 42,133,151. I am aware that this is above almost any estimate made, and much above the estimates of some persons. But you will observe that I have taken only the average ratio of seventy years; and let me say here that the increase from 1800 to 1810, when the immigration was comparatively small, was 36.45, two per cent. more than I have now assumed. But let me give my reasons in detail for believing the increase of population since 1860 has been very great. First, we have in this time been in a period of great healthfulness, without epidemics. Secondly, we have had abundance of all the means and sustenance of life. Thirdly, we have had an immense immigration. Fourthly, the losses of life by the war did not exceed seven hundred thousand, and one-third of those would have died if there had been no war; fifthly, the supposed losses among negroes is imaginary. Thus we see that, in the aggregate, there is reason to believe the round ratio of increase will be increased rather than diminished. Thus, I assume that the increase of population from 1860 to 1870 will be up to the average increase.

2. What is the wealth of the country? This is a difficult problem; for political economists have never yet agreed upon an absolute standard of wealth. In only two censuses of the United States has any attempt been made to get at the value of the property and in those the State assessments were chiefly relied on. Now, you in New-York know that these assessments are not at all reliable. In fact, there is probably no State in the country where they are reliable; for they are all made in reference to taxation—a thing much dreaded by the people. Probably the nearest to real values which we could get would be to estimate the value in the currency of the country at the usual terms of selling. This would be something above the standard of values in other countries, but would be nearer the truth than is found in the State assessments. In the year 1846 the State of Ohio adopted the plan of valuing property, not at the real, but at the cash, value. This is below the real value, because it is not sold for cash, except in rare cases. Allowing for this difference, the valuation in Ohio is near the truth. Taking past assessments, and the difference between cash and time sales, and I make the value of property in Ohio to be $1,729,000,000. Now, Ohio is just about one-fourteenth part of this country in population, and, as a central State, just about the same proportion in value. If this be true, then the value of property in this country is $24,206,000,000. This is very little different from what Mr. WELLS makes it out in his report. My own conviction is that the true valuation of wealth in this country is really greater than either of these estimates; but, as I have said, we have no certain standard of estimation. If these estimates are near the truth, then the progress of wealth in this country has been thus

In 1850	$7,135,780,228
In 1860	16,159,616,068
In 1870	24,206,000,000

It will be observed that the increase since 1860 has not been as great as since 1850; but it is yet much greater than in the ratio of the increase of population, and according to what we know of modern machinery this ought to be the case—that part of the increase of wealth, which makes the greater ratio beyond the increase of population, is due to machinery, which does the work of man. It is machinery which does almost the whole work of railroads, and we have $2,000,000,000 in railroad property; so of cotton mills, woolen mills and agricultural machinery.

Third—A very large part of the increased wealth of the country comes from structures, such as houses, mills, factories, public buildings, barns, &c. This is tangible property. In the year 1867 there were built in Ohio 15,500 new structures, and in 1869 there were 17,500. In the year previous there were considerably fewer; but in the ten years since the 1st of July, 1860, there have been built in Ohio 100,000 new structures. Perhaps, one-fifth of these were barns and uninhabited buildings; leaving 80,000 new habitations, an average of seven to each, there would be an addition of 560,000 people, which is very near the truth. In the United States there have been built since 1860 1,500,000 new structures; which is just enough for the 10,000,000 increase of people.

The reader can see from the facts I have furnished that the progress of the country is as great and as rapid as ever. The wounds produced by the war were so slight that in less than five years they are almost forgotten, and the great chariot of American destiny moves on as if its course had never been disturbed. Where will it end, or what will it arrive at? The exhaustion of new lands, which are rich and fertile, (and which will happen in a dozen or two years,) will interrupt seriously the foreign immigration and the progress of population. But, in the meantime, this nation will become a great manufacturing people, not only for ourselves but for other nations. It cannot be that exhaustless deposits of iron, lead, zinc, coal and gold have been deposited in the midst of this continent to lie there idle. God issued His command that this earth should be subdued, and that cannot be done till its arable lands are cultivated, and its mines made useful and its precious metals applied to commerce. The settlement and culture of America is but just begun. On the three millions of square miles in the United States there will probably be six hundred millions of people. What will Europe be to them? What care they for the systems and governments and philosophies which originate on the old but narrow bounds of humanity? You think there are many people, and much wealth and some enterprise around New-York, and so there are; but you live only on a narrow rim of the Republic. You scarcely begin to look into the interior of the country. What do you know of the great Upper Valley of the Missouri? What of New-Mexico? What of Washington? What of the Saskatchewan Valley in the British Dominion? What of Northern Texas? You take a railroad car and run to San Francisco, but that is nothing. You only trace the country—you don't penetrate it. We can see a mighty future looming up on the distant horizon, but we cannot look into the bosom of that cloud which is big with the coming ages. But it seems to me there is something grand just before us—perhaps an unvailing of the realities of that vision which the Prophet saw in the latter days; perhaps something better and nobler than wealth or numbers. Let us hope that the vail which is taken from the face of Time may disclose to us the brighter glory of a regenerated world.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ocean Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask your permission to correct, in a few lines, the errors as to facts contained in a communication signed "Vindex," in your impression of to-day?

The actual time made by the *Minnesota*, in her last passage from Queenstown to this port, as compared with that of the *Java* and the *City of Baltimore*, was as follows: The *Minnesota* left Queenstown on the 23d December, at 10 A. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook on the 3d January, at 7:30 A. M.

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
Passage, apparent time	10	21	30
Add difference of time	..	4	45
Mean time	11	2	15

The *City of Baltimore* left Queenstown on the 24th December, at 4:42 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook on the 4th January, at 4:47 A. M.

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
Passage, apparent time	10	12	02
Add difference of time	..	4	45
Mean time	10	16	47

The *Java* left Queenstown on the 26th of December, at 4:50 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook the 6th of January, at 11:36 A. M.

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
Passage, apparent time	10	18	46
Difference of time	..	4	45
Mean time	10	23	31

Thus instead of the *Minnesota* beating either of the two steamers named, she was beaten ten hours and twenty-eight minutes by the *City of Baltimore*, and two hours and forty-four minutes by the *Java*.

What the stimulus of carrying the United States mails may be worth, a few figures will show. By the official returns there were paid last year to the Cunard and Inman lines about $75,000 each per fifty-two trips, or $1,440 each per trip, these steamers receiving at the rate of twenty cents per ounce. Our Post Office now only allows six cents per ounce, or $432 per trip. What the actual cost of increasing a steamer's speed only ten hours on a voyage may be, "Vindex" had better inform himself before writing of the "estimates" afforded by $432 a trip.

The "great credit" deserved by the Postmaster-General amounts to this: That he has reduced the postal service to Great Britain from four trips a week to two, and by the arrangements he has made, the correspondence of the mercantile community is delayed two days on the average. To save six cents a half ounce on letters two days' interest on the enormous money relations between the two countries is actually lost.

Cheap postage is a great boon, but when cheap postage means slow delivery the public is deprived of its just expectations. Perhaps in time the increase of letters under low rates of postage may make the service self-supporting, but is it right that the experiment should be tried at the expense of private individuals? The compensation to railroads for the inland transportation of mails is not regulated by the number of letters carried, and I can see no reason why it should be so by sea.

R.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870.

The San Francisco Whisky Seizures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As public attention has been called to the internal revenue complications involved in the recent seizures of whisky at San Francisco, and as the matter has not only attracted the attention of the Press throughout the country, but from its present position is assuming an importance greater than any question yet developed under the enforcement of the Excise laws, it seems to justify a full and truthful illustration of the subject.

The shipment of whisky from New-York to San Francisco has been a business extending itself in amount as the consumption of the commodity in California increased. Well-known brands of Kentucky Bourbon whisky have a constant market on the Pacific coast, and command a price at least twice that of the whisky distilled in California from wheat.

The particular character of whisky seized in possession of commission merchants of San Francisco is entirely distinct from the whisky distilled in California. Highwines have been regularly shipped to San Francisco, and the market reports of the commercial papers furnish daily quotations of the price; and as a complete illustration of the difference between highwines and the Bourbon whisky, (the class under seizure,) the market reports quote Bourbon and rye whisky at about double the price of either highwines or the wheat whisky of California.

The officers who seized the large amount of whisky in San Francisco claimed it had been rectified, and that it was on the market without the stamps affixed to the packages which the law and regulations required. The shippers having been apprised of the seizure, appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the release of their property early in September. The officers in California manifested great confidence in the justice of the seizure, and it, therefore, became necessary for the Commissioner to thoroughly investigate the case before exercising the power to release.

The owners of the whisky protested against the seizure as unjustifiable, and with great force asserted that if the property seized had not fulfilled the requirements of the law in every respect all Bourbon and rye whiskies in California or elsewhere were liable to like seizure. On such an appeal, the Commissioner was bound to afford the citizens interested an opportunity to establish the truth of their assertions. Several weeks were required to collect a complete chain of evidence identifying the whisky under seizure at San Francisco with that which had duly met all the requirements of the law by the payment of tax at the place of distillation.

But complete, and without a flaw of even the variation of a number, such evidence was at last placed on file at the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, and the release demanded. Notwithstanding the convincing evidence furnished the Commissioner, he declined then to exercise the power conferred upon him by Congress until he had secured further information on the subject.

The owners of the property on one hand had established their right to the release; the subordinate officers in California who had seized the property protested vehemently against the release, and were earnestly supported by Senator COLE. The Commissioner had a great duty to perform. The citizen taxpayer asked him for justice, and his California subordinates asked to be sustained. The result was that Supervisor FULTON was dispatched to San Francisco to investigate the question and to report. In due time his report came, and fully confirmed the evidence placed on file by the owners of the whisky.

The Commissioner then determined to exercise his prerogative, and ordered the property to be released. But before the order could be formally prepared, Senator COLE again protested against the release. The Commissioner then referred his action to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. The examination of the case was intrusted to Judge RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary, who reported in favor of sustaining the decision of the Commissioner.

Thus, through a most critical examination, extending over a period of three months, in which a vast mass of evidence had to be supplied, and which had been collected at great cost to the owners of the property, the long-expected release appeared within reach; but here again Senator COLE interferes, and on this occasion in his place in the Senate, by introducing a resolution instructing the Commissioner not to release the property.

Such is the situation of the case to-day. The action of Senator COLE in taking a question of the kind into the Senate, when the law confers the power on the Commissioner to adjudicate in such cases, is severely criticised as an unwarranted reflection on the character of Commissioner DELANO. Every opportunity has been extended by the owners of the property and their counsel for the fullest investigation. Senator COLE has been invited to examine the papers which represent the evidence in favor of release, but declined. In the meantime great loss has been sustained, business has been deranged, and shipments of the commodity have fallen off. It is to be hoped that the United States Senate will at once rebuke the attempt to make it the court room where whisky cases are to be decided, and will vote down Senator COLE's resolution as an unwarranted attack on Commissioner DELANO and Secretary BOUTWELL.

P. N

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

Helping the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Investigating the character and circumstances of persons who apply at the doors of citizens and on the street for relief, we are constantly discovering cases of gross imposition. From long observation and investigation it is quite plain that at least three-fourths of these applicants, young and old, are arrant impostors, and that whatever is given them had better be burned. With very many it furnishes the means for drunken indulgence, with many others it encourages a life of pauperism, and with not a few it is made a matter of gain. Some of the lowest as well as some of the most genteel appearing beggars "mean money," and they are most successful in their attempts to secure it. To prevent these impositions, the evils flowing from indiscriminate almsgiving, and also the annoyance to which the benevolent are subjected, the Five Points House of Industry will furnish free to those who may wish them, cards directing applicants to call at the Institution and state their wants; will investigate all such cases referred to them, and see that proper relief is afforded.

S. B. HALLIDAY.

Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-street.

NO. 155 WORTH-STREET, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

Dramatic Copyright—Judge Drummond's Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your paper to-day, referring to the decision of Judge DRUMMOND in reference to the play of "Mary Warner," and purporting to give private reason for a different decision in our State Courts, is, it seems to me, unwarranted and unjust, and must have emanated from the combination of dramatic authors who seek to sustain the exclusive right to their productions.

Whether Judge DRUMMOND was right, or our State Courts, can be left to the common sense of any individual when the point is stated. This play was publicly represented on the stage in London in June, 1869, by the author and owner. It is a settled rule of law that when a play has been published the author (unless he has secured a copyright) loses his exclusive right to it. The question before Judge DRUMMOND and before our State Court was therefore identical, viz.: Is a representation on the stage a publication of the play? Our State Court holds that it is. Judge DRUMMOND holds that it is not a publication unless the person who took the play at such representation was able to remember it and write it out from memory. If the spectator was able to do this then it was a publication. If, on the contrary, the spectator was a little dull and he used a lead pencil to aid his treacherous memory, then it was not a publication.

Our State Court holds that public representation on the stage is a publication.

Judge DRUMMOND holds that the question of publication does not depend upon the fact of representation, but upon the sluggish or retentive memory of the spectator, so that if A and B sit side by side and listen to a play, and A can remember it, but B cannot, it is a publication as to A. and not a publication as to B. The author can get an injunction against one, and not against the other.

This is the common law of Chicago, founded on neither reason nor common sense. The remark in your paper in regard to the Judge who decided either of the cases with which I have been connected, is unwarranted.

IRA D. WARREN.

NO. 200 BROADWAY, N.Y., Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

What the Pennsylvania Ironmasters Call "Protection."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is conceded by the traveling public, which means a very large number of the American people, that steel rails are not only desirable, but necessary for the comfort and safety of railroad traffic. The present duty on the article is forty-five per cent. in gold, which, with the items of freight and insurance, practically amounts to fifty per cent. At the present price of steel rails in Europe, this duty is, in round numbers, $28 gold, or say $34 currency, per ton. This large bonus to American industry, as it is called, does not satisfy our ironmasters—masters, indeed, in more senses than one—for they have directed their Committee in Congress to propose 2 cents per pound, or $44 80 gold per ton, as a proper duty on this article of prime necessity, the demand for which is growing so great that all the steelmakers in this country together could not satisfy, if they would, now, nor are likely to do for ten years to come. Ought the people to submit to this glaring imposition, and allow a few men to ruin commerce and retard the development of our great railway interest, in order to build up a monopoly? Depend upon it that American industry, which has grown to be another name for American wastefulness needs nothing so much as good, healthy competition in most of its branches, more especially in those of iron and steel, for which nature has done so much in this country in the way of inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron ore. The best "protection" would be the entire abolition of the duty on manufactures of iron and steel, when economy and carefulness would combine to give the public these useful metals at reduced prices, secure living wages to labor, and a fair return to capital.

One word more. Can one be a consistent "Republican" without at the same time being a "Protectionist?" I should be very sorry to withdraw from the party with which I have been identified since 1856, but shall be forced to do so if our leaders cling to that false system of political economy now ruining the country.

COMMERCE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

THE BEEF WE EAT.

The Live Stock Market of New-York—How the Doomed Animals are Disposed of—Bellowing, Brutality and Beef.

The place of reception for the thousands of cattle which are brought to this City over the railroads and canals which radiate from it to the remote parts of the country, is well fitted to render the bovine mind wholly indifferent to any fate which may await it thereafter. After the experience of that last journey and the ominous pen in which it terminates, the shambles have no terror for the desperate ox, and the wretched and discouraged cow is utterly heedless of the ghastly stalls of the butcher. Dazed, weary and exhausted, they are reckless whether they be carved into steaks, minced into hash, or left to expire in the last ditch. From the rich plains of the West and South, and from the green hills of Ohio and our own rural counties, they are brought, crowded together in jolty cars, half fed and deprived of rest, and are finally hustled into yards in the precincts of the Metropolis which would break the spirits of the healthiest of brutes.

These cattle yards are always overcrowded; they are provided with no shelter against the scorching suns of Summer, or the pitiless storms of Winter; they are generally filthy in the extreme; and altogether they form a most uncomfortable abiding place for the last days of any living creature. Not only are there no provisions made for the comfort of the hungry and exhausted brutes, but nothing is done for the convenience of buyers and sellers. In the mud and filth of the yards, a motley crowd of human beings mingle with the herds and chaff, and haggle over their bargains. Here we find every variety of trading and speculating humanity. Many of the sellers are civil men of business, sharp, perhaps, but in general agreeable to deal with. The drovers are coarse and brutal, having no idea whatever that cattle are created with feelings which they are bound to respect. The buyers belong to almost every nationality under heaven, America generally having the smallest representation. English is the language of the trade, but it suffers from a violent contact with nearly all the tongues which were confused at the building of the celebrated structure in the plains of Shinar. Finally the herd is disposed of in the midst of hardship, both for men and beast, which would form the subject of many a pitiful history, if they were not a part of our self-imposed every-day civilization; and then comes the task of transferring the bovine rabble from the market yard to the slaughter house, and no trifling task it is. Once free from their odious prison pens, the animals, for a moment, recover their spirits, and celebrate their deliverance by dispersing in every direction, and defying all the attempts of men to keep them in anything like a seemly procession to the scene of slaughter. Carriages leave the highways to them without dispute, women betake themselves to doorways and alleys with marvelous celerity, and men seek the shelter of gateways and fences with unwonted vigor. Drovers bawl, butchers halloo, cattle bellow, dogs bark, women scream and children yell, while the headlong crowd rushes in every direction but the right one, and is belabored with clubs and missiles until brought at last to the fatal entrance. The scenes enacted within would bring a nightmare to the slumbers of a bovine family, and visions of soups, roasts, steaks and even, perchance, of mince pies to the sleep of the epicure. Yet could he see the varied experiences still to be undergone between the shambles and the banqueting hall, change might come over the spirit of his dream.

We will not leave this subject without yet another word of protest against the shabby reception which is given to these dumb creatures on their arrival in New-York, and the cruelty which is exercised upon them, both on their journey hither and during their brief sojourn here, before taking a final leave of all things earthly. There seems to be no reason why their "taking off" should not be done decently and in order. The Augean stables of Weehawken and Communipaw should be subjected to the herculean labors of an army of those who are now idle for want of employment, and appliances should be provided for the comfort of beasts and the convenience of men.

CURRENT NOTES.

There is a Door County in Wisconsin. It is always open to immigrants.

There are seven sisters residing in Holmesburg, Penn., whose average age is 72 years. The youngest is 64 and the eldest is 81.

A boy 13 years of age is under arrest in St. Louis on the charge of assault with intent to kill. He stabbed a larger boy with his penknife.

A West Virginia paper speaks derisively of its neighbor's "favorite grip in his argumentative wrestle."

Five of the persons attacked by trichina spiralis in Kane County, Illinois, have died, and four others are given up by the physicians.

A Georgia paper informs its readers that Mrs. STOWE "has published the advance sheets of her new book on the Byron scandal."

The "little mistake" of a Providence druggist lay in giving corrosive sublimate instead of calomel.

Two of West Virginia's Congressmen, it is reported, will vote to abolish the franking privilege.

Forty families from Paterson and Rahway, N. J., are to settle upon a recently-purchased tract of 7,000 acres on Staunton River, in Virginia.

Dr. GEORGE C. S. CHOATE, for sixteen years past Superintendent of the Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum in Taunton, has resigned.

Grand Rapids, Mich., extended a most enthusiastic welcome to Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN last week. The little city had not been so stirred up for a long time.

After all Indiana and Illinois are nowhere compared with Oregon, in the matter of divorce. In one Oregon county last year there were 123 marriages and 40 divorces.

New-Hampshire's vote on the Constabulary law has just been officially declared. There were 5,976 votes for the law and 13,506 against it; majority against, 7,530.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Democratic papers are urging the selection of Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. GEORGE E. HERSEY, the cashier of the Harvard National Bank, Boston, has at his own request been relieved from his duties to devote his time to the investigation of the "deficiency."

A boy 11 years old, confined in the jail at Indianapolis, amused himself on Thursday night by setting fire to the whiskers of a drunken man in the same cell.

General HALBERT E. PAINE has reiterated his refusal to be a candidate for reëlection to Congress from Wisconsin. His constituents regret his determination to retire to private life.

The City of Bridgeport, West Va., has its little case of impeachment, the obnoxious official being its Mayor. The accusers say he is capable of keeping a good record, but has not done so because of inebriety.

Texas papers report that Brevet Captain FREDERICK W. SMITH, of the Ninth Cavalry, was killed at Fort McKavett on the 22d ult. by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hands. He was a native of Massachusetts.

Milwaukee, Wis., made and drank last year thirty-six million two hundred and three thousand six hundred and one mugs of lager beer. And still it cannot decide whether lager is intoxicating.

General REYNOLDS has written to a friend in Indiana that General DAVIS is elected Governor of Texas, that three of the four Congressmen chosen are Republicans, and that there is a Republican majority in the Legislature.

A private banking house in New-Orleans on New Year's Day surprised two gentlemen who have a slight interest in the business by handing them $3,000 each over and above their shares. Each of the clerks also received a present of $600.

A Texas paper, which opposes women's suffrage, remarks incidentally and somewhat obscurely that "the character and society of females, in a Government like this, should ever be maintained as the vestal virgins to guard the sacred altar of liberty."

A New-Jersey jury, which last week brought in a verdict of $3,000 for the plaintiff, when the Judge had charged very strongly in favor of the defendant, received such a lecture from the indignant honorable gentleman as they never received before. And they all married men, too.

Mr. W. CORNELL JEWETT has sent us a couple of letters in which he denies that Holland has opened her shores for all to lay cables, and says that he has been granted a concession to lay a cable by that country, which is virtually perpetual. He also says he has not as yet given any rights under this concession to any companies or parties.

The Houston *Telegraph* speaks a wise and timely word to the other Democratic papers of Texas when it reminds them that by a kindly tone they can do a vast deal of good for the State. It says it has done all in its power to defeat the Radicals, but the battle is now over and it protests against a continuance of bitter utterances.

General BUTLER says the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN at once supplemented and complemented the Declaration of Independence; that it "may fitly be termed the executive act of freedom to all mankind, of which the Declaration of '76 was only the legislative announcement. It required both to make all men free; the first did so in theory, the latter in fact."

At a meeting of the Investigating Committee in Providence on Friday, Senator SPRAGUE formally retracted his charge, made in the Senate, that Messrs. BROWN & IVES profited pecuniarily in the sale of the Rhode Island Agricultural College lands, and made a new charge that these gentlemen so conducted themselves as, in connection with others, to occasion a serious loss to the University.

Five passengers on a steamer from Havana to New-Orleans, who "knew all about oranges, and could easily distinguish the Florida orange from the Havana by the taste," were put to the test. Two oranges were solemnly eaten, and their opinions were written down. Three decided that one was a Florida orange "because it was sweeter" than the Havana, and two decided that it was a Florida orange "because it was more acid." It was an Havana orange.

Maine is the millennium State politically after all. The Governor is a Republican and the Portland *Argus* is Democratic. And yet the latter says of the Governor's Message: "It is scholarly and vigorous in style, elevated, patriotic, fearless and hopeful in tone, felicitous in expression, comprehensive, statesmanlike and liberal in its views, clear and terse in its statements, cautious and discriminating in its suggestions and recommendations, and entirely non-partisan."

Hon. NELSON TIFT has addressed another letter to the people of Georgia, in which he recommends that every member elect who can honestly take the oath prescribed, should do so, and in the organization of the Legislature, and otherwise comply literally with the act of Congress, including the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Situated as they are, he tells them the Fifteenth Amendment cannot hurt them, but would better their condition by restoring the political equality of the States in the Union.

With a magnanimity that is rare and remarkable, a Chicago paper remarks that the cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, emulating the progressive spirit of Chicago, entered upon new enterprises during the year 1869, the success of which will be of great advantages to them. But Chicago, it adds—Chicago is on the high road (express train) to its proper position as "the commercial metropolis of the Northwest, and, eventually of the American continent, and, not much later, of the whole world of trade.

Here is an item which comes from Massachusetts, of course: A gentleman who had a Sunday School class of six convicts in the State Prison, proposed to give each a book on Christmas, and asked what book they would prefer. One said, "I would like a copy of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts;" another replied that he would like a copy of *Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;* a third chose a copy of *Mitchell's Astronomy;* the fourth preferred a book of selections of music; another made choice of *Draper's Physiology;* and the last man said that he did not know as he wanted or needed anything, but accepted a copy of *Combe on the Constitution of Man.*

A Canadian gentleman, who was presented with a very fine and very large turtle, enthusiastically caused a suitable place to be provided for it, and in the goodness of his heart gave it appropriate food abundantly every day. But the poor turtle pined for its native seas. Unresigned to the loss of its liberty, it obstinately refused that which was so liberally placed before it, languished and grew sick at heart, until at last, never having eaten a mouthful during its captivity, it starved to death at the end of fifteen months and seven days.

THE TAXES AND THE DEBT.

The Voice of the People Echoed by the Republican Press.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The New-York *Tribune* stands almost alone among the leading newspapers of the country, in favor of maintaining the present exorbitant tariff and revenue rates. Those Republican journals which study the interest of the whole people, rather than that of special classes, which seek to enrich the masses rather than monopolists, are speaking, in no doubtful tone, with marked unanimity of expression. The NEW-YORK TIMES, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Boston *Journal*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the St. Louis *Democrat*, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*—and we might extend the list of influential organs of public opinion almost indefinitely—are as nearly in accord upon the great questions of the day as it is possible for journals of independent judgment, fearless expression and earnest conviction to be. The *Tribune* realizes the danger to its pet interests. It sees that the friends of financial reform are fast consolidating, and are moulding an irresistible public sentiment, which Congress will doubtless respect. It is useless longer to urge the "protection" of bloated monopolies—it is time to protect the people as well. So the *Tribune* seeks to stay the tide, by claiming that the great peril of the hour is, that the demand for decreased taxation will prevent funding. And it says, "We are on the brink of funding our vast national debt at a lower rate of interest." * * * * * * * We are studying the interest of the masses the next decade; we have no fear of any burdensome exactions after 1880, no matter what policy shall prevail. If the *Tribune's* counsel is followed, however, the present period will be compelled to bear more than it ought, simply to make the burden of the subsequent period much less than it could easily carry. We are for equalizing the load, upon the principle that it is wiser for an individual to pay interest upon his loan a longer period, than for him to embarrass his business by too rapid liquidation. Hence *we are decidedly opposed to keeping up the present rates of customs and internal revenue until 1880 or longer, even though funding the debt should fail in consequence. Better pay the additional interest, and take off seventy-five millions of taxation annually, than keep up the enormous burden, simply to save the interest.*

From the South Bend (Ind.) Register.

"The taxes must be reduced." This is the universal cry, and Congress would do well to give it heed. Under the administration of JOHNSON, with the taxes greater than now, but with hardly any perceptible reduction in the debt, owing to the plundering of the revenues by dishonest officials, there was but little grumbling about the onerous taxation, for there was a general desire in the Republican Party to see the debt reduced, and a Republican Congress heard no complaint. Now the case is different. With an honest collection and disbursement of the revenues, the people have seen the national debt being reduced at the rate of over $8,000,000 per month, and they very justly complain that this is entirely too rapid for the best interests of the country, and look to Congress for relief. And Congress would do well to heed the cry. Let it make provision for the payment of the interest on the debt, a moderate annual reduction of the principal, and then *give to the people all the relief from taxation that can be had.* The present condition of the country demands this and it must be done.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

During the year 1869 the excess of receipts over expenditures was $49,000,000. To this must be added for expenditures not to be repeated, cost of Alaska $9,350,000 (currency,) and bounties $13,000,000—making $71,350,000. Expenditures have been reduced materially, and the increase in receipts from internal revenue of $13,000,000, and from customs of over $6,000,000, with estimated reduction of expenditures $33,000,000, would make the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the year 1870 just what Commissioner WELLS estimated it—namely, $124,000,000. But this supposes a reduction of expenditures below $240,000,000. If we allow $24,000,000 for possible failure of revenue or excess of expenditures over those estimates, there will still remain *a surplus of $100,000,000.*

Gentlemen of Congress! *this sum at least ought to be taken off from the burdens now borne by the people* before you next adjourn! They know that you can do it. They know that no necessity exists for raising by taxation more than $250,000,000. And we are very much mistaken if they will not be decidedly displeased unless that reduction is made.

It is true, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends that taxation shall not be reduced. It is for you to judge whether his opinion or the opinion of your constituents should have the greater weight. If we are not mistaken—and every member of Congress who consults his constituents can soon ascertain whether we are or not—*the people do not want to go on paying in taxes more than one hundred millions a year above the real necessities of the Government, to enable Mr. Boutwell to notify us every month that seven or eight millions more of the public debt have been paid!* Just at this time, the good people of these United States have other use for their money than to pay debts not due. *We are persuaded that if they could vote to-day directly upon Mr. Boutwell's programme, they would condemn it by an overwhelming majority.* They like to see the money collected honestly and economically applied to the payment of obligations, but they do not like to have $100,000,000 collected more than any public need requires. It is for you to say whether their wishes or those of the Secretary shall be consulted.

The items of internal revenue receipts show just where burdens may be removed most advantageously. The income tax can be reduced from 5 to 3 per cent., the petty and vexatious taxes of "Schedule A," and "other sources" and the stamp tax can be entirely removed, and there will still remain more than fifty millions of dollars which can be taken from the tariff burden with no risk to the Government, and with infinite relief to the people.

From the Sacramento Union.

Commissioner WELLS estimates the surplus of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, at $124,000,000. To the question shall this whole sum be applied to extinguishing the principal of the national debt, or shall a part of it be remitted by the abatement or removal of taxes, he replies, "unhesitatingly," in favor of the latter course, to the extent of $50,000,000. This would leave $74,000,000 towards the extinguishment of the debt. That is something of an improvement on existing policy and on the practice of the past three years, but not enough. *There is not a single sound argument in favor of so rapid a reduction of the national debt as would be made by $74,000,000 per year now, when every interest of the country is on the strain from over taxation.* It would be better to begin with not exceeding $20,000,000 per year, and gradually increase the surplus as the country grows in wealth, trade and population, and recovers from the effects of the war and a vicious currency. If WELLS had fixed on $20,000,000 instead of $74,000,000 surplus, his suggestion would have met with universal favor, except among the politicians who are striving after popularity on the false bases of a too hasty payment of the debt.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

In the list of remedies for our financial ill health, we do not overlook the importance and value of the monthly bulletins announcing a reduction of the volume of the public debt; we do not underestimate the effect which would attend an annual exhibit to our bondholders of a lessening of the principal to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars. It would be a glorious achievement; one worthy the aim of a young and vigorous nation. But is this the only, the best, and the prerequisite requirement?

The latest quotations from the European money markets place American bonds at 85 cents. British consols are rated at 92 cents. French rentes at a medium figure. The British bonds bear a rate of interest as low as 2½ per cent., and some as high as 4½ per cent. The bulk of the debt bears 3¼ and 4 per cent. The French debt bears the same rate of interest. No attempt is made to reduce the principal of the British debt. Year by year the financial budget changes; at one time there is a surplus, at another a deficit; yet the quotations remain almost as stationary as the cliffs of Dover. The French debt is increasing. Under the third NAPOLEON it has been made higher than was ever known in its history. The American debt has been steadily decreasing. Since the 1st of April last, seventy millions of dollars have been swallowed up, yet the quotations remain much the same as they were after the policy of President GRANT had its first effect in improving them. The later monthly reductions have not increased the market price of our securities. Arguing from the effect of the last three or four monthly statements of Secretary BOUTWELL.

might safely challenge the New-York *Tribune* in its dogma—"the reduction of the debt is the key to the funding project." Indeed, on the 1st of October, our bonds rated firm at 87 in Frankfort, while on the 1st inst. the quotation was "heavy" at 85.

* * * * * *

Then the foreign market hears and responds to the continuous cry coming up of oppressive taxation, of prostrated industry, of paralyzed agriculture. It sees the black form of repudiation, threatened by a party which seeks to obtain power in pandering to and magnifying the discontent of the people. By these means our bonds are deprived of the solidity which underlies securities not so great strangers in the money markets, and whose credit has never been touched by blight of discontent, or probable repudiation *in toto*, or essential change in form and terms.

In view of these facts, we have believed, and still believe, that *an important prerequisite to funding, even better than a large reduction of the principal, is to remove all causes of complaint upon the part of the people*, foster a spirit of contentment, stimulate and relieve industry, and thus put down the *Banquo* of repudiation, or what is just as bad, the probability of the return to power of a party hostile to the war and inimical to the debt it created. This can be done by a rebatement of a proportion of taxation, leaving still enough revenue to liquidate annually a small proportion of the principal of the debt.

From the Boston Journal.

One of the most obvious practical questions which arises from the Secretary's financial exhibit is, whether, under the circumstances, the general pressure of taxation on the business community ought not to be lightened. *So far as we have had opportunities to judge, there is a universal demand for such relief, which Congress ought to heed, by the adoption of appropriate measures, at the earliest possible moment.* The nation has evinced its purpose to pay the debt, and that so unmistakably and overwhelmingly, that even the Democratic Representatives in Congress have been compelled to put themselves on record as sharing the same purpose. The nation, too, has demonstrated its ability, month by month to wipe off the debt in due season by the judicious application of its resources. Nothing further, then, in the way of demonstration, either for home or foreign effect, is any longer needed. All we have to do is to make the wisest use of our means consistent with our national obligations, on the one hand, and with the business interests of our people, on the other. We are not obliged to hurry up payment at a rate which shall be destructively burdensome, seeing that all apprehensions have now been removed, and that new shoulders are constantly coming under the load, which will make its ultimate removal as easy as it is certain. These considerations would seem to require *immediate relief from the taxation so long and so cheerfully borne*, which is now pouring into the Treasury a heavy surplus. It may not be feasible to reduce the revenues to an exact equality with the expenditures of the Government, but that is the point which should be aimed at.

From the Hartford Courant.

There are two financial policies discussed by the Republican Press. It is proposed to retain the tariff and the present internal revenue taxation without material change, though it is shown by Commissioner WELLS that the surplus is likely to be nearly or quite one hundred and twenty-five millions. The surplus is likely to be used in reducing the principal of the national debt—that is, of the bonded debt—that which is not yet due, which the holders are not presenting, and which has to be bought in at a premium. What is the object? The reduction of the debt is in itself a good thing, and a matter of congratulation, provided it be not attained at too great an expense, and that it be done in the right way. The chief object, however, is to so raise the national credit that we may be able to exchange the six per cent. bonds, as far as is necessary, which is said to be to the extent of $1,200,000, for four and a half per cent. bonds, so that eighteen millions a year may be saved in interest. *To get into a condition to save eighteen millions a year, it is proposed to tax ourselves seventy-five millions a year for a couple of years, above what would otherwise be necessary.* And we carefully use the term "exchange," for the advocates of heavy taxation always speak as if the Treasurer himself is to take a new four and a half per cent. bond in one hand, with $100 in gold in the other to the holder of the six per cent., and say to him, "Take this four and a half per cent. bond as a substitute, or I will pay you the specie for your six per cent. bond." This is altogether fallacious and deceptive. The two transactions are wholly independent of each other. We can reduce the principal of the six per cent. bonds in two ways: By such heavy taxation that we shall have a surplus with which to pay them dollar for dollar in gold; secondly, by borrowing money at a lower rate to pay them with. The six per cent. holder may be determined that when he gets his money he will not reinvest it in Government bonds of any description. The four and a half per cent. bond is no more to him than to any other capitalist; it is to be judged of upon its own merit; he will not be threatened into surrendering his present security—that would be repudiation. The pure question then is, can a five or four and a half per cent. bond be negotiated? Not as the market now is. Look for yourself. Six per cents are below gold par, both at home and abroad. It is a long way from that to par for four and a half per cents. It is claimed that the only way to bring up the market is to use a heavy annual surplus in paying up the principal of the debt. Then if foreign capitalists saw that our whole debt was to be bought up in ten years would they hasten to lend us at lower rates? Not by any means. But it shows our ability? No human being in the world doubts that now. The question is just one of our integrity and our wisdom; that is all. The odds have been growing stronger of late that the debt will be paid; that is, the purpose of the people to pay it is undoubted; but our folly may be such as to embarrass us and reinvigorate the spirit of repudiation. *We do not deceive anybody by raising a great surplus in depreciated paper and buying in our own bonds not yet due while our paper that is due is far below par, unpaid, irredeemable and likely to remain so for many a year.*

Opening of the New Floating Church for Seamen—Discourse by Bishop Potter.

The new Floating Church, just erected at the foot of Pike-street, East River, by the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society, for Seamen, in the City and Port of New-York," was opened for worship yesterday morning. The building is a neat Gothic structure, arched within, capable of accommodating about 350 persons, and rests on a new and solid float, which is moored to the dock owned by the Society. The original Floating Chapel was built in 1844, and lasted twenty-two years, until 1866, when the Mission moved to a room at the corner of Pike and South streets, the same place where it first commenced its work in 1843. The present chapel was begun last September, and cost about $23,000. Mr. FESSLER was the builder; Mr. THORP architect.

The opening services yesterday were conducted by the rector, Rev. R. W. LEWIS, and the Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. Dr. POTTER, who preached the sermon. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. SAMUEL COOK officiated.

The Bishop's sermon in the forenoon was a simple but impressive discourse suggested by the occasion. His text was from Romans, xii., 1. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God," &c. He welcomed the seamen once more to a house of worship floating on their favorite element. It would be to them a resting place on their return from long and tedious voyages, and on their departure again, they would enjoy the consolation of having had a reunion with Christian friends. The Bishop, in the course of his sermon, gave the result of the Seamen's Society's work during the last twenty five years, as follows:

"Seamen and boatmen, exclusive of others, to whom they have proclaimed the Gospel through the services of our Church, and by sermons delivered, 150,000. Visits have been made to 10,060 sick sailors in the hospitals. Distributed 7,129 Bibles, 16,697 Testaments, 8,705 prayer books, 75,558 miscellaneous books of a religious tendency, and over 2,760,000 pages of tracts. Baptisms, 1,544; confirmations, 324; marriages, 539; burials, 551; communicants added, 516."

Since the establishment of the Sailors' Home in 1855, it has accommodated 12,700 men, of whom 1,000, destitute from shipwrecks, were gratuitously provided with board and clothing. The inmates have deposited in savings banks or sent to their friends $146,800, and 750 men have been reformed, most of them from drunkenness.

Another Street Assault and Attempted Robbery.

Another of those bold forays by footpads, which have lately become so common in certain quarters of the City, occurred Saturday evening at a late hour, in Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues. ANDREW PHALON, who resides at No. 19 Broome-street, was passing quietly along the street when he was suddenly attacked by two ruffians, who knocked him down and were proceeding to rob him, when they were driven away by the opportune arrival of Officer SHERWOOD, of the Twenty-first Precinct. PHALON was found to have a severe wound upon the head, and having received surgical aid at the East Thirty-fifth-street Station House, was assisted to his home by the Police. The assailants, as in all like cases of late, escaped without leaving any clue to their identity.

Court Calendars—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Jan. 10: Nos. 22, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
58—Harrison vs. Peck.
59—Cuff vs. Dorlond.
60—Wells vs. Strong.
61—Webb vs. Skinner.
62—Perkins vs. McDavitt.
64—Buckingham vs. Bodman.
65—Williams vs. Sergeant.
66—Woodruff vs. Valentine.
67—Kattenborn vs. Tuska.
69—Webb vs. Skinner.
70—Loughaan vs. Ross.
71—White vs. The Mayor of New-York, &c.
72—Mackay vs. Mackay.
73—Isaacs vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.
74—White vs. Corlies.
75—Bendall vs. Peterson.
76—Hersford vs. Freeman.
77—Kessel vs. Alberica.
78—Waltzfelder vs. Kahnweiler.
79—Rorke vs. Leaycraft.
80—Daby vs. Ericsson.
81—Jung vs. Wagstaff.
82—Potter vs. Hyman.
83—Bassett vs. Aborn.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
24—Harris vs. Guthrie.
36—Coutwell vs. Schaefer.
82—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodwerth.
100—Crosby vs. Deutsch.
136—Allen vs. Cook.
142—Davidson vs. Bailey.
169—Short vs. Collins.
186—White vs. Thomas.
217—Viele vs. Viele.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
246—Furth vs. Foster.
247—Casey vs. Foster.
803—Sterne vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
1151—Pike vs. The Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
1295—Flatau vs. August F. Hoeft.
1297—O'Hara, adm'x, vs. Sealey.
1307—White vs. American Steel Tool Co.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas et al.
1227—Prial vs. Cent'l P'k N. & E. R. R.R. Co.
133—Escoffice vs. Kelly.
132—Bedoin vs. Kelly.
1159—Mercer vs. Bowles et al.
1277—Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown et al.
165—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
3520—Smith vs. Coe.
1276—Stokes vs. Brown.
1410—Hill vs. O'Donnell.
800—Geller vs. Theiss.
1208—McDaniell vs. O'Brien.
1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
1006—Harrington vs. Cunningham.
1494—Ahrensdorf vs. O'Brien.
1586—Classen vs. Seapold.
1610—Vaughan vs. Kisner.
1638—Schmidt vs. Ruckert.
1646—Knellis vs. Ratz.
572—Kohberts vs. Kelly.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
1150—Davidson vs. Britton.
1694—Young vs. Sneden.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
479—Marx vs. Ohlman.
— —Stenhoff vs. Hintz.
4787—Killian vs. Desmond.
4788—Hagan vs. Chiuchy.
4396—Cavanagh vs. Connelly.
4770—Ellis vs. Bacon.
8—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell.
4747—Dennison vs. Cornell.
4540—Kerney vs. Purcell.
4741—Hogg vs. Cohen.
4662—Brown vs. Powers.
4822—Thompson vs. Weld.
4624—Weed vs. McDonald.
4821—Kyle vs. Weld.
1—Foster vs. Wasserman.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4438—Crowley vs. Bishop.
4782—Watson vs. Kran.
4721—Seymour vs. Funk.
4556—Wright vs. Walsh.
4728—Luhrs vs. Levy.
4767—Langenbach vs. Funk.
4806—Watson vs. Sanford.
4726—Sharp vs. Sharcross.
4727—Matthewson vs. Guilhamme.
4762—Corridon vs. Hayes.
4644—Segelkin vs. Funck.
4650—Vine vs. Divine.
— —Mann vs. Harrington.
4658—Mack vs. Hartz.
2—Hackett vs. Clearmont.
3—Varlet vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
4—Pope vs. Costa.
5—Hudson vs. Husted.
6—Beebe vs. Niagara Ins. Co.
7—Hager vs. Althop.
9—Rosenfield vs. Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. Michael Boyle; burglary.
2—The People vs. William Stetson; burglary.
3—The People vs. John Shevlin; burglary.
4—The People vs. Walter A. Allen; burglary.
5—The People vs. Walter Hamilton; forgery.
6—The People vs. Peter Hamlin; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. Patrick Quinn; felonious assault and battery.
8—The People vs. George P. Keating, two cases; obtaining goods by false pretences.
9—The People vs. Henry Miller, William Miller and Conrad Snyder; assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Conrad Snyder; assault and battery.
11—The People vs. Charles A. French; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Thomas Sullivan; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. George Miller; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. John Grill; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Harriet Scott; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. Robert McDowell; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. William B. Cooley; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. John Ryan; grand larceny.
19—The People vs. John Campbell; grand larceny.
20—The People vs. Adolphus Lohman; grand larceny.
21—The People vs. John Muller; grand larceny.
22—The People vs. John Murfey; grand larceny.
23—The People vs. Charles Olsen; larceny from the person.
24—The People vs. Catherine O'Connell; larceny from the person.
25—The People vs. Edward Clairbourne; larceny from the person.
26—The People vs. Mary Hawkins; grand larceny.
27—The People vs. George Newcomb; grand larceny.
28—The People vs. Thomas J. Radcliff; grand larceny.
29—The People vs. Jeremiah Madden; grand larceny.
30—The People vs. Joseph Font; petit larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 8, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117¾	100 Fourth N. Bank..	102
15,000 do........s3	117¾	100 Cumb. Coal Pf....	26¾
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65..	114¾	200 do...bet. call	26⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅜	200 do...	27
75,000 do........s3	114⅜	300 Mariposa Pf....	17⅛
10,000 do........b3	114⅜	100 do...	17¼
500 do...	114	100 Pac. Mail....	43¾
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n	113⅞	15 do...	43¾
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅞	100 do...	43½
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	53½	25 do...	43⅜
20,000 do...	53½	100 do...bet. call	43
5,000 do......s30	53½	100 Bos. W. P...bet. c	14½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	47½	43 D. & H. Can. b.c	120
30,000 do...	47¾	100 Wells-Fargo..b.c.	20½
10,000 do...	48	100 U. S. Ex....	50
10,000 do...	48⅛	100 do..bet. call	49½
10,000 do...	48½	100 do.....b30	50
11,000 do...	49	200 N. Y. C. & H. R...	91½
10,000 do...	49½	400 do...	92
80,000 do.....s3	49	200 do...	91¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c..	50½	700 do...	91⅞
7,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	29¼	400 do.....b3	91⅞
10,000 do...	29⅛	700 do...bet. call	92
5,000 do...	29	100 do...	91⅞
6,000 do...	28¾	800 Erie....	24
1,000 Mo. St. 6s..	88	600 Harlem R...	140
2,000 La. State 6s..	70	400 Reading...	94⅝
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	65¼	200 do...	94¾
10,000 do...	65½	300 do...	95⅛
6,000 do...bet. call	66	500 do....bet. call	95
30,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., C....	107	100 L. S. & M. S. R....	87⅝
800 Ala. St. 5s, small.	61	600 do...	87½
4,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	86	520 do...	87⅞
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87	84	200 do...bet. call	87¾
2,000 M. So. S.F. Bds.	97½	200 do...	88
10,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs.	44	400 Clev. & Pitts...	86½
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.....	91½	1800 Chi. & N. W...	71½
4,000 do...	91¼	700 do...	71½
8,000 do...	91	1200 do...	71¾
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	80	100 do...bet. call	71½
4,000 do...	79¾	300 do...	72¼
5,000 Alton & T. H. I.	73	300 do...	72½
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	200 do...	72¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ext....	90½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	84½
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs....	89¾	10 do...	84⅞
1,000 do...	90	100 N. J. Cen. R....	93¼
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88	84½	200 do...	93
1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M.	94	100 do...	92⅞
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	95	600 Chi. & R. I...	105
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	95½	200 do...	105½
2,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	81½	200 do...	105
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	89½	100 Mil & St. Paul...c	74½
2,000 do...	89⅛	200 do...	74⅞
7,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M...	74½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	87
4,000 do...	74¾	100 Tol., W. & W. b10	52
5,000 do...	74	200 do...bet. call	51½
10,000 do...	73	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi Guar...	88¾
9,000 do...	73¼	164 do...	88⅞
1,000 do...	73½	20 Chi. & Alton...	145
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. D...	79¾	100 do...	144½
30,000 N. Y. C. & H. C	86⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...	25⅞
20,000 do..bet. call	87	30 Del., L. & W. R..	104
15 Cent. Nat. Bank.	106	20 do...	104½
		20 Mor. & Essex...	85¼
		100 do...	85
		150 H. & St. J. R. Pf..	111
		150 Dub. & S. C. R...	106
		600 Col., C. & I. C. R.	20

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	117¾	$2,500 U.S.5-20C,'65, n.	113¾
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117¾	12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	113⅞
8,000 do.....b3	117⅜	55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114
5,000 do.....s3	117⅜	20,000 do.....b3	114
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅝	2,000 do...	113⅞
3,000 do...	115	500 do.....small	113¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅜	32,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	114⅜	3,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112
5,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65.nc	113⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	53¾	900 L. S. & M. So...	88⅜
7,000 do...	54	200 do...	88⅞
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49	500 do..bet. call.	89
25,000 do...	49¼	400 do...	89⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, n...	57¾	200 do...	89
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s...	28⅜	18 Ill. Cen...	137
1,000 Missouri 6s...	87	200 Mil. & St. P...	75
3,000 Harlem 1st M..	100	200 do...	74⅞
1,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 conv...	90	100 do.....b3	75
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M...	73	700 Chi. & N. W...	73
100 Canton Co...	51⅛	500 do...	73¼
700 West. U. Tel...	32⅛	500 do...	73⅛
100 Quicksilver...	15⅛	1000 do...	73¼
100 do...bet. call	15½	300 do..bet. call.	73⅜
100 Mariposa Pf...	17¼	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	85¾
40000 Mar. T. 10s ctfs..	45	500 do...	85⅞
200 Pacific Mail...	43⅝	600 Chi. & R. I...	105⅞
100 Adams Ex...	62⅛	1000 do...	105⅞
200 do...	62	300 Mil. & St. P Pf...	87⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	20½	100 do.....b15	87⅛
100 do...	20½	100 do.....b5	87⅜
10 N. Y. Cen. & H.R.	92	200 Morris & Essex R	85
600 do....bet. call	92⅛	10 do...	85¼
200 do.....b3	92	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar...	88⅜
400 do...	92	60 do...	88⅛
12,000 N.Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer...	87⅛	100 Tol., W. & W...	52⅛
50 Erie...	23⅝	300 Ohio & Miss...	25¾
15 do...	24⅛	50 H. & St. Jos. R...	112
100 Harlem..bet. call	136⅛	200 Col. C. & I. C. R..	20
		9 do...	19
		100 do...	19½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 W. U. Tel...	32⅛	200 Rock Island...	105⅞
200 Pacific Mail...	43	100 Mil. & St. P...	74⅞
100 do.....b3	43⅛	500 Canada Mining...	45
200 Chi. & N. W...	73	200 do...	40

MONDAY, Jan. 10—A. M.

The first week of the New Year closed with a general improvement in Stock and Money affairs, although opening on Monday last with a duller prospect than was looked for. The renewed activity in Wall-street and the appearance of ease in Money imparted a better confidence in trade circles outside the Street, and croaking is far less prevalent, even among business men usually looking on the dark or doubtful side, than in December. There is no good reason why this change of feeling should come with the New Year, and a more candid review from actual figures of our material progress and the comparatively moderate statistics of commercial failures of the business of the Old Year. Indeed, it is a year long and pleasantly to be remembered, if for nothing else, the completion of the Great Pacific Railway, and its successful and wonderfully prompt working for seven months of the year from the Missouri River to the waters of the Bay of San Francisco. There is now every confidence felt that assured profits to all the interests concerned will be added in another year to the success and usefulness and national pride of this great work, securing to the General Government the return of its generous subsidies loaned to private enterprise for the building of the Road, to the extent of $60,000,000, and ultimately to the stockholders, as well as immediately to the mortgage bondholders, a substantial return upon their investments. While this Road has been pushed through during the year over two thousand five hundred miles of newly-finished Roads in other quarters, chiefly in the West and looking more or less to the Pacific connection, have been added to the American system, making 3,450 miles altogether for the year 1869, and raising the grand total of the system to 42,272 miles. Material progress was also made in other projected lines, which are expected to add 6,588 miles to the system by the close of 1870.

The general trade of the year past, as it is hoped the trade of the year upon which we have just entered, should correspond in its results with this material progress of the country, rather than the simple increase of population. If we assume the latter as 5 ₱ cent. on the year 1868, we have against it an increase of 10 ₱ cent. in Railway facilities, and of 12 to 15 ₱ cent. in our Foreign, and probably the same in our Domestic trade for 1869; and this, notwithstanding the acknowledged shrinkage in the prices of many of our leading farm commodities and manufactures, and in numerous classes of Foreign Goods.

Whether the promises of the New Year in respect to Railway building and general business, corresponding with the increase in 1869, are to be realized or disappointed, is a question involving so many contingencies of a financial and political nature, abroad as well as at home, that we can only refer to the opening prospect as encouraging the hope for the very best results.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 8, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,069,066
Increase in Specie	4,497,922
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,503,126
Increase in Deposits	11,039,858
Decrease in Circulation	18,067

	Jan. 9, '69.	Jan. 8, '70.	Jan. 1, '70.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,962,500	12,969,898	12,969,898
Total Capital	$83,970,200	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	258,792,562	253,475,453	250,406,387
Gold and Gold Notes	27,384,739	35,664,830	31,166,908
Other Legal Tenders	51,041,128	48,537,734	45,034,608
Deposits	187,908,539	190,169,252	179,129,394
Circulation	34,344,156	34,148,841	34,166,908
In Sub-Treasury	81,368,067	93,708,872	90,057,458

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 1, '70.	Jan. 8, '70.	Jan. 9, '70.
On deposit	$179,129,394	$190,169,252	$187,908,539
Circulation	34,166,908	34,148,841	34,344,156
Total	$213,296,302	$224,318,093	$222,252,695
25 ₱ ct. would be..	53,324,075	56,079,523	55,563,174
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	76,201,516	84,202,564	78,425,867
Excess	$22,877,441	$28,123,041	$22,862,693
Rate for money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,547,895 against the total entries of $3,537,513, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,174,516 against $1,926,240, same week last year. The exports of Specie, $482,670, against $645,628, same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,240,183. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,632 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived, 1,154.

Our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the 1st of July, 1869, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the United States, known as the Fiscal Year 1870.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	November	$19,081,197
August	27,227,202	December	*20,865,652
September	22,979,489	Jan. 8	4,547,895
October	17,009,219		
Total since July 1			$136,190,760
Against same date 1869			127,067,444
Increase since July 1			$9,123,316

* Unofficial.

The Currency values of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	November	$17,393,002
August	18,624,219	December	*14,851,116
September	17,226,964	Jan. 5	2,174,519
October	19,068,255		
Total since July 1			$108,420,341
Against same date 1869			81,553,244
Increase since July 1			$26,867,097
Gold, Jan. 8, 1870			122¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 9, 1869			135¼ ₱ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	November	$1,126,845
August	3,027,940	December	*1,761,804
September	1,763,171	Jan. 8	482,670
October	2,531,076		
Total since July 1			$1,168,130
Against same time 1869			22,335,424
Decrease since July 1			$5,167,294

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,225	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,989
December	6,969,666	December	2,430,597
Jan. 8	2,240,183	Jan. 8	10,194,506
Total, 1870	$66,921,993	Total, 1870	$53,943,975
Total, 1869	62,016,536	Total, 1869	53,678,049

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Jan. 9, '69.
American Gold Coin	120¼@119¼123@122¼	135¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¼@115¼@115½	112⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	115½ with Div.@114 xd.	108⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	109¼@112¼@112	108¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	86⅞@93⅛@92⅝	....
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip	81⅞@88@87⅜	....
Rock Island	102⅞@106@105¼	126¼
Lake Shore	85½@89@88⅜	90⅝
Northwestern	68¼@73⅛@72⅞	83⅝
Reading	94⅜@95	94⅞
Northwestern Preferred	81⅜@86	87⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞@24¼	34
Pacific Mail	43⅛@45@43¼	122¾
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛@87⅛	91¼
St. Paul Common	72⅛@74⅞	72½
New Tennessee 6s	45⅛@49¼@49	67½
New North Carolina 6s	28⅞@27⅜@28¼	64¼
Old Virginia 6s	48@50	55

The sales of Gold opened at about 122¼@123 ₱ cent., but fell back in the course of the forenoon to 122⅛ ₱ cent., and subsequently closed at 122⅛, as compared with 122⅞ on Friday night. The *Bull* speculation in the Gold Room appeared less confident than on Friday, although the only ostensible drawback to the upward movement was the sum of $1,690,000 January Gold Interest on the Sinking Fund, collected by Mr. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, as custodian of the Bonds bought for the Sinking Fund, which he has directed Mr. FOLGER, the Assistant Treasurer, to sell and reinvest proceeds in United States 5-20s for the Fund. This sale of Gold will be made on Monday, and the extra purchase of United States 5-20s made on Tuesday under the following advertisement:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 8, 1870.

By order of the Treasury Department, in addition to the sales and purchases heretofore noticed, I will on Monday, Jan. 10, receive bids for $1,670,000 of gold coin, and on Tuesday, Jan. 11, will receive offers of 5-20 United States bonds to the amount of the avails of the coin if sold. They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bids or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

This extra arrangement will make the total sales of Gold for the week $2,690,000, and the total purchases of United States 5-20s about $2,800,000.

The week closed on easy Money at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and in some exceptional cases 6 ₱ cent. was accepted by lenders. The Bank return reflects the heavy operations incident to the New Year. The various Dividends paid out, and an addition of $3,069,066 to the Loans, have increased the general line of Deposits $11,039,868, of which $4,497,922 is in Gold collected from the Treasury for January Gold Dividends, and $3,503,126 in Greenbacks from the Treasury for Dividend on Currency United States 6 ₱ cents and from other sources. The Treasury paid out $4,622,006 Gold Interest, which, with $5,572,500 prepaid the last week in December, makes $10,194,506 paid and charged off at the New-York Office, as against the January Gold Interest. The Office received for the week $2,240,183 Gold Customs, which may be esteemed a good beginning for the business of the New Year.

On the Stock Exchange the market was again very buoyant for the Public Funds and the Railways, and also for some of the Southern Bonds. The extreme advance on the Railways was not supported to the close of business. There was some realizing by the *Bulls* who bought early in the week and on the dullness prevalent at the close of the Old Year, at much lower figures, but the change in the general temper of the market was not important. The following figures were quoted after the Boards broke up, as compared with Friday night. There was a fair demand for Bills on London at 108⅝, 60 days, and 109¼@109⅜, short sight.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5-20s	112⅛	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold Coin	122⅞	122⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	47	49
North Carolina Bonds, new	28⅞	28½
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅛	92⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87½	87⅜
Reading Railroad	95	95
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105¼
Northwestern Common	71¾	72¾
Northwestern Preferred	85	86
Pacific Mail Company	44	43½
St. Paul Preferred	86⅞	87¼
St. Paul Common	74⅝	74¾
Lake Shore	88¼	88⅞
Erie	24¼	24¼
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117¼	5-20 coup., n. is., 1865	113¾
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	117⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	114	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1862	115	10-40 coup.	111⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅜	6s-currency	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup.	53	Alabama 8s	93
Tennessee 6's, N. B.	49⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '75	98
Virginia 6's, ex. coup.	50	Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '81	100
Virginia 6s, N. B.	58	Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '86	100
Georgia 6s	80½	Indiana 5 ₱ cent, x	97
North Carolina 6s	42½	Michigan 7 ₱ cent, '78	97
N. Carolina 6s, N. B.	28⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ ct. W. L.	107
South Carolina 6s	75	New-York Reg. B. L.	107
S. Carolina 6s, N. B.	73	N. York coup. B. L.	107
Missouri 6s	87⅛	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '70	100
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	105
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	65⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	105
Louisiana 8s, Levee B.	80⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	105
California 7s	116½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	105
Connecticut 6s	97	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	105
Rhode Island 6s	96½	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	105
Alabama 5s	63	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	75½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	84	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	83	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	84	Gal. & Chi. 2d	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	88½	Morris & Essex 1st	97½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	84	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	77	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	70	N. J. Cen. 2d	94
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	83⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	97
Hud. R. 1st, '69-'70	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94½
Harlem 1st	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	90½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	70½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st	96½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	87
Cen. Pacific Bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	81½	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	77½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	91½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	89½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	81½
Chi. & N. W. Skg. F.	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103½
Con. 7 ₱ ct. Conv.	89½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	89
Con. 7 ₱ ct. Conv. 1st	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	82
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105	Chi. & Mil. 1st	84
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	73½
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	90½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	63
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	72	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Gt. West. 1st, '68	101	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	50
Gt. West. 1st, '88	84½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Gt. West. 2d, '93	77		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	133
Manhattan	142	East River	102
Mechanics'	130	Nassau	102
Union	123	Continental	96
America	142	St. Nicholas	115
Phenix	106	Commonwealth	107
Tradesmen's	148	Importers & Traders'	135
American Exchange	113	Central National	105½
Bank of the Republic	118½	Ninth National	107
Bank of N. America	100½	Tenth National	90
Irving	111	Oriental	151

The Lake Shore and Michigan Railway from Buffalo to Chicago earned during the year 1869, $12,926,000, as against $12,194,000 on the same mileage in 1868.

Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-street, have brought out a seven ₱ cent. Loan of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railway Company, which is made free from State, local and Government taxes, and which has twenty years to run. The work of the Company is designed to complete the final link in the Air Line Route from New-Haven to Boston. The programme of the Loan will be found on the last page of this morning's TIMES.

Attention is also directed to the advertisement of Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., of Gold-bearing Western Railway Bonds, which are offered on liberal terms for the buyer.

We are not advised here as to the nature of the £100,000,000 project referred to in the following communication to the London *Times*. We know of nothing likely to be projected by New-York financiers in London or elsewhere involving so much money, except a Government undertaking on the proposed 4½ ₱ cent. stock of the United States, which has not yet taken shape:

THE HUNDRED MILLION PROJECT.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I read yesterday in the *Observer* that some New-York financiers are about commencing operations on the above scale, and that they have come to London to raise the money.

The paragraph brought to my recollection some financing on a scale less grand four years since, and to which I fell a victim.

I allude to the "Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds," brought out at eighty to pay seven per cent.

On making inquiry I learnt that the line was nearly completed, and that there could not be any reasonable doubt that the receipts would greatly exceed all charges upon it. I, therefore, applied for some of the bonds, which were speedily allotted. The interest came for one year, but since then I have received nothing but reports of meetings, committees, injunctions, &c. I was not misinformed as to the probable receipts of the line, as these are amply sufficient to meet all proper claims, but the moneys are intercepted by various devices so craftily worked that the present value of the bonds is 25½@28½.

The most formidable difficulty appears to be the corruption of justice at its source. As stated in your Money article of this day, from the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"No civil right, no claim to property, can be made good judicially against any man who can gain private favor with any one of the thirty or forty Judges who have similar equity powers."

While such a system obtains, and the "Atlantic and Great Western" is, consequently, in its present condition, the hundred million, or any other grand American project, must remain in abeyance.

I am, Sir, &c., F. K.

It will scarcely add to the present comfort of this victim to know that while he is right about the earnings of his Road and a promise of $1,800,000 a year net, for twelve years, was made by the lessees more than twelve months ago, payable quarterly, the promise has *not* been kept, to the extent of a single quarter, if indeed it was ever intended to be. And that while these lessees ought to be brought to book and into bankruptcy for such heavy and repeated failures on their obligations, after the reporting the gross and net earnings of the Road for last year to the Ohio Railway Bureau, they deliberately turn upon the lessors and attempt, by a simulated proceeding before Judge BARNARD, to throw the New-York end (fortunately only a small section) of their line into the State Insolvent Court! And they even do the lessors the further kind service of naming the Attorney to represent them on the occasion, although their own Solicitors, Messrs. BARLOW, LAROCQUE and BOWDEN, were within ten minutes' walk of the Court Room, and were kept ignorant of the proceeding until two hours after it was over, and then learned the fact through a telegram from Philadelphia.

The Erie Scandal Abroad.

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

From the further heavy fall of 1½ to-day in Erie Railway shares, it is assumed that the attempt recently made in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in favor of the shareholders has failed, and that the Judges from whom injunctions were obtained to support the defiant mendacity of the management have been successful. Apart from the feeling of sympathy for the victims in this undertaking, it is necessary to keep the facts constantly before the English public, since many United States' enterprises are otherwise likely to be brought before them. It may be urged that New-York is only one of the States of the Union, and that the circumstance of there being a total absence in that State of any security for investors should not be used to the injury of the others. *But New-York is to America what London is to the United Kingdom*, and the condition of affairs which prevails in the highest centre of wealth and commercial intelligence is not likely to be much surpassed in inferior localities. The leading American journals admit that as far as concerns the State of New-York the social elements of commercial life must be viewed as in a condition of entire disruption. "No question," observes the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "concerning the Erie or any other railway has half the importance of this—*whether individual Judges can, at will, and with impunity, defeat the laws of the State, and protect rogues from punishment*. If this act of Judges BALCOM and BARNARD is sustained, no wrong-doer in the State can be punished or even tried if he can find a Judge anywhere who will be his friend. No civil right, no claim to property, can be made good judicially against any man who can gain private favor with any one of the thirty or forty Judges who have similar equity powers."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer unusual attractions to investors, or to holders of Government Bonds who may desire to convert the present premium into interest-bearing capital. There is a notable advantage in exchanging Five-Twenties into these Securities. The amount is limited to $2,735,000, while the cash value of the property exceeds $10,000,000. The road is completed and in operation, and receives a Government subsidy as part of the National Pacific Railroad. It forms the Metropolitan line of the Pacific Coast, and the main avenue into San Francisco, having the Overland and principal Pacific lines as feeders. The earnings are already sufficient to meet three times the annual interest liabilities, after payment of expenses. Only a fraction of the Loan remains unsold. Rate, 90, and accrued interest from Jan. 1. Orders will be filled as received.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5. Nassau-st.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.—SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, NEARLY TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains, and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 466,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ GOLD INVESTMENTS.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

We offer upon favorable terms the following gold-bearing loans:

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY. FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND. INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

These Bonds at present price yield over 50 per cent. more interest than United States 5-20s, while the security is an equally safe investment.

These Bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and all other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these Bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $16,000 per mile, upon FINISHED AND COMPLETED ROAD, being issuable upon each section only when completed.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD; GUARANTEED by the STATE OF GEORGIA; RUN FORTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $15,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and accepted by the State.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprises, we recommend these bonds as first-class investments, affording absolute safety and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price received in payment.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ ATLANTA CITY BONDS.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the City of Atlanta, Ga., at 80.

Interest coupons payable January and July, in New-York.

Value of real estate owned by the city	$497,500
Debt of the city, July 1, 1869	392,500
Real estate and other property subject to taxation	11,000,000
Income of the city at present rate of taxation	150,000

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

☞ THE CREDITORS OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO. are requested to attend a meeting at No. 53 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY next, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	39	Pork, bbls	338
Cotton, bales	7,131	Beef, pkgs	1,798
Cotton Seed, bags	3,692	Cutmeats, pkgs	381
Copper, bbls	14	Lard, pkgs	147
Dried Fruit, pkgs	125	Butter, pkgs	1,174
Eggs, bbls	151	Cheese, pkgs	656
Flour, bbls	3,166	Peanuts, bags	19
Wheat, bushels	2,460	Tallow, pkgs	218
Corn, bushels	464	Pecans, pkgs	43
Malt, bushels	930	Rice, pkgs	109
Oats, bushels	3,400	Starch, pkgs	700
Beans, bushels	414	Sugar, hhds	57
Peas, bushels	150	Tobacco, hhds	41
B. W. Flour, pkgs	38	Tobacco, bxs. & tcs	215
Hops, bales	41	Whisky, bbls	150
Hides, bundles	1,499	Moss, bales	60
Leather, sides	3,761	Wool, bales	551
Oilcake, pkgs	1,063	Molasses, bbls	365
Petroleum, ref., bbls	902	Molasses, hhds	63

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—45,518 lbs. Bacon, 46,939 lbs. Lard, 311 tierces Beef, 100 cases India Rubber, 6 boxes clocks, 3 boxes Machinery, 19 cases Hardware, 778 bales Cotton, 3 boxes Guns, 552 bags Feed, 5 bales Raw Silk, 2 cases Tobacco, 25 bbls. Apples, 23,000 lbs. Cheese, 365 bbls. Flour, 24 bbls. Pork, 3,600 lbs. Ham, 1 bale Furs, 25 bbls. Cornmeal, 10 bbls. Beans, 6,556 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—1,200 Staves, 24,869 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Resin, 27 tierces Beef, 100 bbls. Apples, 123 cases Sewing Machines, 340 bags Waste, 482 bbls. Flour, 133,760 lbs. Bacon, 35 boxes Clocks, 20,496 lbs. Lard.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—1,200 bbls. Oatmeal, 25 tierces Beef, 13,116 lbs. Lard, 2,091 bbls. Flour, 70 hhds. Tallow, 28 tubs Tallow, 20,617 bushels Wheat, 1,200 Staves, 100 bbls. Pork, 16,930 lbs. Mutton, 3 bbls. Tongues.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—1 case Essences, 9 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 2,601 bags Coffee, 408 bales Cotton, 104 bags Sea Islands Cotton, 1 case Paper, 4 cases Corn, 2 boxes Farina, 14 cases Worsted, 12 bales Bark, 14 cases Sewing Machines, 100 bbls. Fish, 25 cases Oysters, 1 case Carpets, 1 bbl. Beef, 7,935 lbs. Lard, 2 cases Paintings, 78 bags Silk Worm Eggs.

By the steamer *America*, for Bremen—530 bales Cotton, 52 cases Tobacco, 298 bales Tobacco, 100 bbls. Pottash, 138 bbls. Pork, 334 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 7 pkgs. Oil Peppermint, 48,998 lbs. Tallow, 2 bales Hops, 1 Piano, 50 boxes Clothes Pins, 45 sacks Peas, 16 hhds. Bark, 10 bales Skins, 274 bbls. Resin, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 331 tierces Beef, 8,150 bushels Wheat, 18,300 lbs. Bacon.

By the brig *Katahdin*, for Oporto—800 bbls. Flour, 8,700 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Covadonga*, for Gibraltar—4 cases Tobacco, 43 hhds. Tobacco, 47 pkgs. Smoking Tobacco, 3,000 cases Petroleum, 15 tons Logwood, 3,000 Staves.

By the bark *Columbus*, for Amsterdam—1,550 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Leopoldine*, for Rio Janeiro—5 cases Salmon, 20 cases Lobsters, 20 cases Oysters, 4,910 cases Petroleum, 10 bales Hops, 4 pkgs. Gas Machines, 42 pkgs. Wheelbarrows, 18,275 lbs. Lard, 1,400 Oars, 4 cases Lamps, 10 cases Candles, 5 cases Radway's Relief, 2 casks Globes, 10 cases Condensed Milk, 93 cases Chairs.

By the ship *Rattler*, for Melbourne—268 boxes Drugs, 200 cases Oysters, 50 cases Lobsters, 750 bundles Laths, 297,676 feet Lumber, 10 pkgs Castings, 800 boxes Maizena, 75,316 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 9 cases Nails, 99 pkgs. Shoe Pegs, 52 pkgs. Carriage Ware, 3 cases Pig Wood, 500 boxes Condensed Milk, 2 cases Forks, 238 cases Clocks, 414 bbls. Resin, 34 pkgs. Poles, 23 cases Axes, 42 boxes Sewing Machines, 5,000 cases Kerosene Oil, 200 cases Turpentine, 200 cases Naphtha, 500 kits Mackerel.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price, but rather inactive, to-day; 2,263 bags Rio, by the *Christian IX.*, were sold on private terms. The *St. Laurent*, for Havre, took out 2,601 bags Coffee. Holders are generally less eager to sell at the going rates. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 15c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted less attention and prices have exhibited less buoyancy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,823 bales, (of which 113 bales were to arrive,) including 1,161 bales to spinners, 646 bales to shippers and 16 bales to speculators. Also, 950 bales, for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for January, at 24½c.; 300 bales do., for February, at 25¼c.; 200 bales do., for February, on private terms; 100 bales do., for March, at 25⅛c.; 250 bales do., for March, on private terms. The week's receipts at the shipping ports have been given by Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, according to their latest telegrams, at 106,000 bales; exports to England, 26,284 bales, and to the Continent, 21,133 bales, making a total shipment for the week, of 47,417 bales; stock at the ports, 422,335 bales, including 55,000 bales at this port.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23¾	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24¼	24⅜	24⅝	24½
Low Middling	24⅞	25	25¼	25½
Middling	25⅛	25⅝	25¾	26
Good Middling	26	26⅛	26⅜	26⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	34,353
Receipts last week	25,407
Receipts the preceding week	23,121
Receipts since Sept. 1	355,525
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	633,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	3,320
Exports since Sept. 1	156,642
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	54,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,415,400
Receipts same time in 1868-69	1,111,900
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	748,000
Exports same time in 1868-69	700,600
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	415,000
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1868	291,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,855
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,288

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exp'rts to Gt. Britain.	Exp'rts to Continent.
New-Orleans	43,495	149,886	16,290	12,738
Mobile	13,335	63,773	....	3,547
Galveston	7,500	47,000	1,175	....
Florida ports	411	....	....	....
Savannah	15,096	61,134	2,053	3,501
Charleston	5,845	24,160	....	500
New-York	9,655	53,996	6,353	847
Boston	6,293	15,000	413	....
Total this week	101,630	414,949	26,284	21,133
Previously	1,313,751	....	461,970	238,624
Total since Sept. 1	1,415,381	414,949	488,254	259,757
Same time last year	1,111,882	291,033	346,991	245,086

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rect's.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,828	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,414	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,386	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,982	65,747	41,860	101,630	47,417

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	352,000	352,090
Afloat from India	50,000	99,000
Afloat from America	186,000	117,000
Stock in London	112,180	153,460
Afloat for London	34,000	67,000
Stock in Havana	15,040	43,241
Afloat for Havana	69,298	60,517
Stock in Bremen	2,443	8,879
Afloat for Bremen	7,503	14,846
Stock in United States ports	414,949	291,033
Stock in interior towns	104,383	64,920
Total	1,387,796	1,271,986
Increase in visible supply		115,810

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 85,000 bales; at the same time, 1868, 125,000 bales; Middling Orleans now, 11¾d.; then, 11⅛d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Dec. 31.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	20,391	9,897
Columbus, Ga.	15,759	12,274
Macon, Ga.	18,715	14,124
Selma, Ala.	8,301	4,186
Montgomery, Ala.	16,970	10,453
Memphis, Tenn.	20,973	12,296
Nashville, Tenn.	3,274	1,690
Total	104,383	64,920

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request at drooping prices, in most instances. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 25@$5 70; good to choice Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $5 70@$6 25; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 70 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$5 10
Extra State	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 15@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 30@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 25@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been also in limited demand at yielding prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 40@$5 55 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal is in slack request at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 05@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand at rather weaker price for Winter, but firm rates for prime Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20 to $1 31½, chiefly sound Amber at $1 30@$1 31½; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 22; No. 3 at $1 15; damaged do. at $1 01; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 30@$1 33 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 03@$1 09 for inferior to prime Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 90c.@98c. for New do.; 95c.@98c. for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 12@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley is very quiet at drooping rates; sales have been quoted since our last, of 4,850 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1 05@$1 08, and Canada East at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is slow of sale, at from $1 20@$1 27½ ₱ bushel. Oats have been less freely offered and have been moderately inquired for, at rather firmer prices, for prime White, but easier rates for other kinds; sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels in lots at 60c.@62½c. for poor mixed to prime Western, in store and delivered; 64c.@65½c. for State; 57c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 365 bbls. Flour and 6,556 bushels Wheat to Liverpool; 2,373 bbls. Flour and 45,486 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 8,150 bushels Wheat for Bremen; 800 bbls. Flour and 8,700 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay has been in demand and held with confidence at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate demand, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 18c.@22c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 41 bales; exports, 12 bales. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS reviews thus: "The market is dull, but no more so than is usual at this particular period of the season. The first few weeks of the new year are always characterized by dullness. Scarcely any branch of business is an exception. Considering the depression which has so long pervaded our market, it is a matter of no little surprise to see with what unflinching firmness holders cling to their stock. Of course there can always be found a certain class of small operators who are ready and willing to turn their stock when a shilling can be made; and others again whose pressing pecuniary obligations force them to the acceptance of the best offers they can get in order to raise money; but dealers in good standing, of long experience and sound judgment, look ahead, and while everything bids as fair as now for a better market and better prices, they are not inclined to sacrifice on their stock. We doubt if an order for 1,000 bales of strictly Prime Hops could be filled on this market to-day at a farthing below 30 cents ₱ lb., cash, yet the same or a less number of bales might be pressed to sale and not bring over 28 cents. Our quotations for the present must be considered nominal. Receipts for the week, 1,264 bales. Total receipts of the season, 80,244 bales. Export clearances last week, 3,114 bales. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 40,666 bales. Our London letter has failed to reach us this week. Latest advices by cable report a dull market."

MOLASSES—A limited business has been reported in New-Orleans within our former range. No trade has been reported in foreign. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80½c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced supply and held above the views of buyers, hence the dealings have been on a restricted scale; 1,250 bbls. Strained have been reported sold at $2 12½@$2 15 ₱ 280 lbs. There were 884 bbls. cleared for foreign ports. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet and irregular. Spirits Turpentine has been held with much confidence, but has been without notable activity, on the basis of 46c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; sales, 210 bbls.; export clearances, 200 cases. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally $3 50@$3 75. Resin, $2 10@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 80; Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet since our last, including Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 97½c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@83c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermacetti at 40c.@41c.; Extra Refined Seal, $1@$1 02½.

PETROLEUM—A further improvement has been noted in the price of Crude, which has been in reduced supply and good request on the basis of 16½c. in bulk here, for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls.; 20¼c.@20½c. for Crude, in shipping order; 20c. (nominally) for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia 500 bbls. arrived. Refined has been very quiet here on the basis of 30¾c.@31c., chiefly 30¾c. for Standard White, for early delivery, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. At Philadelphia, some 1,500 bbls. Standard White were reported sold for January delivery, at 30c.@30¼c., while lines for January to June were available at 31c., with but little call on this basis; buyers, it was stated, were bidding 32c. for lines for February to August, and 32½c. for March to August, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 962 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,400 bbls. The export clearances have been 3,000 cases Refined, for Gibraltar; 5,000 cases Kerosene for Melbourne, and 200 cases Naphtha, for do. Standard White, in cans, has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, within a range of from 36c.@38c., and Prime White, 37c.@39c. ₱ gallon; sales 1,500 cases. Naphtha has been in light request, at 9½c.@10c., in bbls., and 15½c.@16c. in cases, ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, Crude Oil, in bulk, was quoted at 12½c.@12½c. for early delivery; 12½c., seller's option, all the year, and 15½c., buyer's option, all the year; also Refined at 30c. for early delivery, and 31c. first half of the year, ₱ gallon, on a quiet but stronger market.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted less attention at rather easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $28 for Old Western Mess; $27 75@$28 25 for New Mess, and $25 50 for uninspected Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, February, at $28. Dressed Hogs have been in slack request, at from 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11½c.@12c. for Western, and 13c.@13½c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been in limited demand at irregular rates; sales have been confined to equal to 130 pkgs. at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in less demand at drooping rates; sales 80 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 14c.@14½c., and Short Rib on private terms. Lard has been less sought after at irregular prices; sales have been reported of 390 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@18c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16⅞c. for City, and 16½c.@16⅞c. for fair to strictly Prime Steam; also, 1,750 tierces Prime Western Steam, for February, at 16⅞c., and March at 17c.@17½c., seller's option, ₱ lb. Beef is more actively inquired for at $10@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., and $4@$10 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. Extra Mess, choice Chicago brand, at $15 ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in limited request, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 65 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at $31@$34 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. Butter is in light demand, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c. Fancy, 43c.@46c., and Western, including prime, 26c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,174 pkgs. Cheese is dull at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the week were 650 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been quoted about steady, but have been without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 811 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9½c.@11½c., 316 boxes Havana, at from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10½c.@10⅞c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 11c.@11½c.; very good to choice do. at 11⅞c.@12c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11½c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 13½c.@14½c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 185,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10½c., the latter for strictly Prime; also, 46,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been firm, but not active. Messrs. E. T. YOUNG & CO., of Wall-street, quote job lots thus: Greens—Common to fair Hyson, 78c.@80c.; good to fine do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Young Hyson, 79c.@80c.; good to fine do., 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 35@$1 70; common to fair Imperial, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 30@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 62c.@68c.; good to fine, 70c.@80c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Oolong, 65c.@70c.; good to fine do., 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 25@$1 50 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more request, at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at $1@$1 02½, largely at $1 02 ₱ gallon. The receipts have been 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted somewhat stronger, but business has been very tame. For Liverpool, there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. 6d.; and 120 tons Logwood, at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10d. ₱ bbl., to fill up; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 6¼d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steam, 23,500 bushels Wheat at 5¼d. ₱ bushel. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS CURED!—WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec., '68.—DR. LARMONT—*Dear Sir:* I have used the remedies as directed, and am glad to say I am perfectly cured. I never felt better. But for my business interfering somewhat with your directions, I should have reported myself cured long before this. J. S.

MILLVILLE, Mass., Nov., '67.—Mr. J. D. writes: It is now a year since I commenced your treatment. At first I had no faith in you, as I had doctored three years to no good result, but soon my improving health changed all this, and as I grew better and better my faith kept gaining up to six months, since when we both agreed to a perfect cure being effected, and time has verified the same. Wishing you all the success due a good Samaritan, &c., &c. The last case was scrofula, with nervous debility, and he had taken the advertised medicines after trying the best doctors. Hundreds like these sufferers are cured by us, at No. 212 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 5.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870.

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HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
BUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
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THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, Davidge, and Miss Ethel and Miss Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
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ELVINA, SPITALFIELDS WEAVER, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Lingard and others.

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14th-st., near 3d-av.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Ministerial crisis has terminated in the appointment of Señor RIVERO, the President of the Cortes, to be Minister of the Interior; Admiral TOPETE, to be Minister of Marine, and Señor SAGOSTA to be Minister of Foreign Affairs....M. OLLIVIER, the French Premier, promises to keep justice clear from politics, so that decisions will have all the more weight. The Minister of Finance has declared that his department will not, as heretofore, "keep up relations with great financiers"....A proposition is to be made to exclude LEDRU ROLLIN and TIBALDI from the operation of the recent French amnesty....In connection with the reduction of the French army contingent, the abolition of the law of *Sureté Générale* is to be proposed....Algeria is to be represented in the Corps Legislatif by four Deputies....The sale of all newspapers in the streets of Paris is permitted, and foreign journals will be distributed with examination at the Bureau of Censorship....A trades' union riot occurred in the collieries near Sheffield, England, on Saturday....The Committee on Dogmas of the Ecumenical Council has begun its sittings. A petition from ultra-Roman clergy has been addressed to the Pope, praying for an opportunity in the Council for declaring the dogma, with the supposed design of precipitating the Pope into a committal in favor of the dogma. It is said he receives such petitions only as marks of homage to the Holy See.

CUBA.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a proclamation generally complimentary to the citizens and the army. He asserts that troops are coming from Spain to save the lives of the soldiery on the island, and not to reinforce them, as they are abundantly able to suppress the rebellion. He also declares that the Cubans are not insurgents in war only, but in incendiarism ....Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats reached Havana on Friday, accompanied by the *Pizarro*....The repopulation of Cuba with Spaniards is suggested by the *Voz de Cuba* newspaper, as a means of getting rid of the enemies of Spain....The report that the Cuban Junta has hired parties to assassinate the Spanish Minister has been received in Havana....The steamer *Anna* is still in custody of the United States authorities at Charleston.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from Havana confirm the report of the capture of Port-au-Prince. The fate of SALNAVE is unknown.

CALDWELL was discharged on Saturday by Judge COURSOL, at Montreal, on the charge of MERCER, and before the warrant for his arrest on other charges was served he made his escape. This was achieved in an exceedingly bold manner. Immediately after the announcement of his discharge his counsel walked him out of the Court room, and locked the door right in the face of the High Constable, who was just behind and on the point of serving the warrant. When the door was opened he was out of sight. The Consul-General has offered a reward for his arrest.

A Washington dispatch says Hon. WM. STRONG, of Pennsylvania, will be nominated to the Senate as the successor of Associate Justice GRIER, of the Supreme Court.

A project in which New-York capitalists are said to be interested is entertained for constructing a levee on the west bank of the Missouri River, from the high lands of Missouri to the mouth of the St. Francis River in Arkansas; the levee to form the bed of a railroad.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has rendered an opinion, by request, on the acts of the Maryland Legislature requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to pay into the Treasury one-fifth of the gross receipts from passenger travel over the Washington branch of their road. He declares that they are unconstitutional and void.

Great freshets in the Province of Chiapa, Mexico, have occurred. It is reported that over two hundred lives have been lost by drowning, and that many valuable arms have been destroyed....Fears of a general revolution in Mexico are daily increasing.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis Saturday, and State officers were nominated. The resolutions adopted generally opposed everything that Republicans favor. The principal resolves called for the repeal of the Tariff laws, the taxing of the bonds, and the abolition of the State banking system; also, declared that the five-twenties were payable in greenbacks. Repudiation was repudiated.

The package of $31,000 in bonds, for the Secretary of the Treasury, which recently mysteriously disappeared in the office of the Adams Express Company, in Washington, has been found.

The Georgia Legislature assembles at Atlanta to-day.

The billiard match between DEERY and DION, in San Francisco on Saturday evening, for the championship of the United States, a cue set with diamonds and $1,000, resulted in favor of DEERY by a score of 1,500 to 1,492.

The telegraph operators' strike threatens to collapse. In several cities the operators have returned to their employment.

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON has been selected as the President of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, for the purpose of conciliating present differences.

It is said that the presence of the son of President LOPEZ in Washington is to induce our Government to renew diplomatic relations with Paraguay.

Messrs. FISK and GOULD, of the Erie Railway Company, were brought before the Oyer and Terminer Court in Passaic County, N. J., on Saturday, on a charge of conspiring to defraud by taking excessive rates of freight from the Rogers Locomotive Company of Paterson, for transporting locomotives. About 400 suits are to be commenced against the Erie Company for alleged overcharges for carrying freight.

LOCAL.

Three brothers named STANLEY, aged 12, 10 and 4 years respectively, last evening were playing on the ice on the pond between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, and near Fifth-avenue, when it broke and they were precipitated into the water. The two elder were rescued with difficulty, but the youngest was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the residence of the parents, corner Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

At 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the First Reformed Church, on Market-street, Newark, and before its progress could be stayed a damage of $300 was caused. The fire originated from a defective flue. Fortunately, service had not commenced.

The National Land Company of this City have sold 48,000 acres of Kansas lands to a Scotch Emigration Company.

The light on Little Gull Island has been raised from a third to a second-class, and a second assistant keeper added. CHAS. SHUMAN, of Sag Harbor, has been appointed to the position.

From the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending Jan. 8, it appears that the mean height of the barometer was 29.801 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M., Jan. 5, 30.224 inches; minimum, at 4 P. M., Jan. 2, 28.988 inches; range, 1.236 inches. The mean of the thermometer was 33.8°; maximum, at 12 M., Jan. 2, 53.5°; minimum, at 12 P. M., Jan. 8, 18°; range, 35.5°. On Jan. 2, rain fell from 1 A. M. to 1:30 P. M., amount of water, 1.18 inch; Jan. 6, from 6:45 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .06 inch; Jan. 7th, from —— A. M. to 4 A. M., amount of water, .11 inch; Jan. 8, snow fell from 7:45 A. M. to 11:30 A. M., amount of water, .10 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.45 inch.

Our Present Taxation Inimical to Domestic Industry.

In pressing the duty upon Congress of reducing taxation, whether under the internal administration or the tariff, it must be remembered that this journal is speaking, not on a matter of theory, but upon stern facts which press upon every individual. The great middle class of consumers—the lawyers, physicians, clergymen, moderate merchants, mechanics and farmers—know how severely the present state of things presses upon their means; how difficult it is now, at the end of the year, "to make both ends meet." They do not always understand the reasons of the increased difficulties in supporting their families and laying up a little "for a rainy day," but they feel them continually.

Our especial object in the articles upon taxation in these columns, which have had so wide a circulation, is to show where the shoe pinches; how it is that the poor grow poorer and the rich richer under our present absurd system, and why it is an indispensable condition, even to resumption, that we should be relieved of some of these taxes.

If some of these heavy burdens laid upon all consumers were "protecting" a native industry, so that soon we should have a product cheaper, and were building up thus a domestic manufacture and a home market for agriculture, we as consumers might have some consolation for the load we were forced to carry. But it is because we see that many of our taxes have no sort of relation to "protecting" or building up a native industry, but rather to undermining what we possess, that they only benefit a few capitalists and not the people, that they lessen every man's means and cripple every other industry, and that they add very little to the national revenue. It is for such reasons that we protest against them and urge a thorough overhauling of our system of internal and customs taxation. The truth is, Congress has nearly taxed many branches of industry out of existence, and has made the expenses of every mode of production and every individual so great, that we can now hardly export a single manufacture which can compete, on foreign markets, with the products of the world. This defective system of taxation is felt personally by every man, woman and child throughout the country in their daily expenses. All manufactures, all agriculture experience it. Our taxes are slowly destroying the industrial life of the nation.

We are running in debt to foreign nations about $200,000,000 per annum. Every year this country is less able to pay this great indebtedness. We cannot manufacture at sufficient profit to be able to export our own products in payment. If specie payments could be resumed this year, it is doubtful if we could keep the gold in the country, so constant and heavy is our foreign indebtedness. Thus in manufactured cottons, which used to be one of our strong points, we were only able to export $5,871,000 in currency value in 1869, against $10,934,000 (gold) in 1860, or about one-quarter of the former. In woolens our export was even less in proportion, having fallen off sixty per cent. the past year, amounting only to the small sum of $160,000, while Great Britain during the same year exported $129,000,000. In one branch, the manufacture of boots and shoes, we formerly considered ourselves preëminent. Ten years ago, no country could compete with the United States in the quickness, cheapness and efficiency with which a boot or shoe could be made. Since then, our machinery has been improved. But now, such is the burden of our defective system of taxation, a boot or shoe costs more in gold than it did in 1858; and as a consequence we cannot exchange them with the products of foreign countries, where they are manufactured more cheaply. The export has declined from $1,339,000 in 1863, to $681,706 in 1867, and $475,050 in 1869. Again, this country has possession alone of machinery which can manufacture combs, piano keys and other articles of ivory, cheaper than anywhere else. But so heavy is the tax on ivory that there is now scarcely any export of these articles from the United States. In exclusively domestic manufactures, we all know how entirely shipbuilding has been destroyed by our taxation, so that while our increase of tonnage in 1867 ought to have been, according to the past average, 500,000 tons, it was only 50,000, thus throwing out of employment (according to a trustworthy estimate) in that one year 40,000 men in building, equipping and sailing vessels. Or we may take a smaller branch yet, employing $20,000,000 of capital—the silk and fur hat manufacture. Here, with duties of sixty per cent. on the raw material, the cost is so heightened that the export is almost entirely cut off, and the demand at home reduced twenty-five per cent. during the past three years. All the revenue derived from this branch is $800,000, and the domestic manufacture cannot compete with the foreign.

These instances could be multiplied by the scores, where taxation direct and indirect has eaten out the vitals of our industries. Expenses of production are rendered so heavy that we cannot compete with foreign countries, while every one is paying a useless tax. When will Congress have courage for a thorough reform?

Terms of the Dominican Treaties.

To-day the President will send to the Senate, as our correspondent has informed us, two treaties,—one for the lease of the Bay of Samana, the other for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States.

Thus this long-pending negotiation bids fair, in one or other of the two shapes in which its results are now laid before Congress, to come to an end. Should we go back to the very origin of these proposals, we should find that investigations were made regarding the Island of Hayti, with a view to its occupancy by us, many years ago. But it was not until the late rebellion showed the imperative necessity of our possessing a coaling, supply, and repair station of our own in the West Indies, that this general desire took definite form in propositions for purchase. As all the world knows, the first proposal (still pending) was made for St. Thomas and St. John. But, towards the close of 1866, Mr. SEWARD fixed his eyes on San Domingo, and especially on the Bay of Samana. Early in the following year Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD sailed for San Domingo, where he was to make inquiries respecting the renting or purchase of the bay; and, in fact, it was generally understood, and we believe it to be true, that a portion of the money thought to be necessary for the purchase of a harbor in the West Indies was taken with him. However, BAEZ and CABRAL were then fighting for the possession of the Republic, and one of the latter's war cries was hostility to the sale. Nothing, therefore, was done. But in due time, BAEZ found his star in the ascendant, and negotiations were renewed. It is understood that the price then offered by Mr. SEWARD was two millions for Samana Bay and Peninsula. However that may be, the whole Republic is now offered to us by BAEZ for one and a half millions.

And perhaps it is this consideration which will operate to make the real question for decision the one regarding the annexation treaty. If the figures given by our Washington correspondent be correct, it must at first seem that the whole of the Republic can be bought for less than a part—the former for a million and a half, and the latter for two millions. This would seem also to imply that the Republic will pay us half a million for the privilege of being annexed, on the ground that it is worth that to take such a country into the Union. But the truth of the matter is that by getting the bay and peninsula we get all that is of value to us, and by taking the balance we assume the Dominican debt. What that may amount to in a country where exchange has lately been quoted at such extraordinary figures we cannot surmise. It is not indeed quite as puzzling as the case of Hayti, where "exchange is 4,000," but our correspondent tells us that the currency represents a nominal value of about $2,000,000, which, it is estimated, could be easily bought out for $100,000. Besides this, the debt of the Republic is about $1,200,000; so that it will be seen why it is that in West Indian real estate that is literally true which we sometimes pronounce to be metaphorically true of New-York real estate—"you can buy cheaper than you can hire."

However, it is fair to add that for our million and a half down and our assumption of the debt we should get some assets. There are public buildings, forts, &c., "estimated to be worth from $600,000 to $800,000," and which, therefore, would pretty certainly be worth, all told, from $50,000 to $100,000. Then we get GABB and his gold fields, about which we used to hear in Mr. SEWARD's days. For, ever since California was acquired, our people look even a gift horse in the mouth, to see if there is gold in his teeth. When Russian America was in the market, comparatively little was said about seals, but very much about the "gold on the Stekeen." We even had stories of exploring parties in search of the precious metal; for those who had the affair in charge rightly judged that people would be carried away more by the glitter of the superficial than by the worth of the solid and substantial. In like manner, with regard to San Domingo, it has been hard for two years to get an elaborate official comparison of San Domingo with the other Antilles, and of Samana Bay with the harbor of St. Thomas. But we have been flooded with accounts of Professor GABB's explorations among the "gold-bearing strata of San Domingo." Yet what do we want of Alaskan ores and San Domingo quartz, with all Colorado lying unexhausted?

However, let us reckon up all the assets—quarts, forts, and custom houses. And then, as we did not forget the Aleutian fisheries so we will not forget the practical advantage of Samana Bay. It is this last, after all, that is important. Annexation is a means, not an end. The port is what we want—the safe naval station. We must have such a station, both in peace and in war; and the prospects of the Darien Canal make the need more imperative. If this need can be best supplied, as it probably can, by taking all San Domingo, it should be taken. But it is the naval station and not the gold fields that we want.

Industrial Co-Operation.

The rapid extension of the principle of industrial coöperation among the large enterprises of the Old World is no less remarkable than its continued neglect by capitalists here. The idea was first applied, with indifferent success, in France, it has to some extent been adopted in Germany, but it has been most extensively and successfully developed in England. In continental Europe it originated among the workmen, and the difficulties attending its embodiment arose mainly from the futile endeavor to dispense with the aid of capital in carrying out their plans. In England, on the contrary, the initiative was taken by one or two large employers, and the successful issue of the experiment is mainly due to the harmonious alliance which was thereby effected between labor and capital. In 1864 a law passed the British Legislature authorizing what was termed "Industrial Partnerships," thereby enabling an employer to pay his workmen by means of a proportionate share in his profits without conferring on them either the character or rights of partners. Perhaps the largest concern based upon this enactment is the great carpet manufactory of F. CROSSLEY & SONS, which covers an area of nineteen acres, is valued at $7,400,000 gold, and which employs 4,500 men, women, and children, all of whom have every facility afforded them for becoming shareholders in this great centre of production.

But the most instructive example of the origin and beneficial action of the new system is afforded by the history of the Whitwood and Methley Collieries. This property, owned by the Messrs. BRIGGS, is capable of yielding upwards of 5,000 tons of coal per week, and its total estimated value is $675,000 gold. In 1862 the annual profits only reached four and one-third per cent. on the capital; in 1863 they sunk to three and one-half per cent., and the result of the following year was still more disastrous. The proprietors attributed this state of things to the effects of continued strikes and to a lack of interest in their work which their unsatisfactory relations with their employers produced in the workmen. An examination of the subject convinced them that could the colliers be induced to take greater care in extracting the coal a saving of three to four per cent. would be effected, and could they further be got to devote more attention to assorting the various qualities, another saving would result, and from both at least $15,000 gold, otherwise wasted, would be added to the profits. To enlist the self-interest of their workmen, and thereby not only evade the disturbing influence of strikes but also enhance the efficiency and productive power of their labor, the Messrs. BRIGGS resolved to reconstitute their business under the Industrial Partnership act. Their gross capital of $675,000 was divided into 9,000 shares of $75 each, of which only $50 was at first called up. As a means of giving all the workmen, whether shareholders or not, an interest in the prosperity of the undertaking, it was resolved that whatever percentage of profit above ten per cent. was realized should be divided equally, one-half belonging to the shareholders and another being given in the shape of an annual bonus to all employed at the collieries, without respect to any direct pecuniary interest in the concern.

The result amply justified the favorable anticipations which the Messrs. BRIGGS had confidently entertained. In 1866 they were able to distribute a return of twelve and a-half per cent. among the partners, and to give away a bonus of two and a half per cent. to the *employés*. In 1867 the total profit amounted to fourteen per cent., yielding a bonus of two per cent., which amounted to $9,000. Last year the surplus profit reached the sum of $30,000, leaving a bonus of $15,000 to be divided according to the amount of their annual earnings among the workmen. At first the disposition of the colliers to invest in shares was rather languid, but after some experience of the practical working of the scheme, joined to a conviction of the perfect good faith of their principals, they entered more warmly into the acquisition of stock, and own at present a rapidly increasing proportion of it.

Stimulated by the success of the Whitwood experiment, other establishments, various in character and extent, have adopted the same system. Among the largest of these are another colliery company, two iron works, a cotton mill, a pottery, a glass work and a printing establishment. The Clayton Plate and Bar Iron Company, of which Mr. JACOB BRIGHT is a director, extended the application of a principle partially adopted in the scheme of the Messrs. BRIGGS, by giving their customers a direct interest in their annual profits. Their plan is, first to divide ten per cent. among all their shareholders, and whatever profit is forthcoming in excess of that is apportioned in three equal parts, one of which is added to the shareholders' percentage, another is divided by way of bonus among the workmen, and the third is distributed among the buyers of their productions, according to the value of their purchases.

By means of these organizations at least 20,000 workingmen are at the present time reaping the benefit of profits which their own industry has created, and which without some such stimulus would have had no existence. Employers and employed are thus equally benefited, and the chronic war between labor and capital is altogether averted. If such a scheme is found to answer in the highly developed industries of England, it is not too much to expect that its adoption would give no slight impetus to the prosperity of our own rising centres of production.

The Nineteenth Century in Japan.

The racy author of the "Trip to Sybaris," produced a curious effect of amused surprise in his readers, by picturing cities, famous in classic history, as overrun with Yankee inventions and modern improvements. Hardly less incongruous with all our preconceived ideas of Japan does the assurance of the *Alta California* at first appear, that "passenger steamers, stages, hacks, private carriages, shirts, shoes, trousers, stove-pipe hats, English saddles, livery stables, tin ware, soap and a number of other Caucasian notions" are coming into use among the Japanese, and are gaining in favor. We are not even to have the rectangular coins any more for wondering curiosity, but only round ones, as with other "civilized" people—a round coin, we suppose, being a mark of advance in enlightenment. The Japanese workshops, too, are coming to be conducted "on the European plan"—in a word, the nineteenth century is making itself felt in the realms of the Mikado.

In treating of our policy regarding Japan and China, Professor PUMPELLY declares that we must change altogether the notions we are acting on; that we are dealing with a people on whom we are far more dependent than they on us, and yet are hoping to create among them the principal markets for the products of our industry. His argument, of course is, that, as our products are not of a nature which suppose decay and degradation among the consumers, but rather life, activity, and enterprise, we must abandon the former supposition in our political and international dealings. And it seems to us that there is philosophy as well as good business sense in this view of the case. Our traditional notions of the Japanese—we mean those of our people in general—are based on what we have read in childhood, and are as inaccurate as were the sources whence we derived our information.

What we need, therefore, to do, is to change our own views of the Japanese, so as to bring things in harmony with the facts of the case. There are two policies, speaking in general terms, entertained by Western people in reference to the Asiatics. One of these regards Eastern Asia simply as a land to be possessed and plundered—to be entered here and there and everywhere, with a view to destruction, and to carrying off the "loot" that may be had. The other, and the wiser policy, looks to finding or making in that vast continent new and permanent markets for our industry, new wants which we may supply. This latter, therefore, aims not at tearing down, but at building up; not at sapping vitality, but at reinforcing vitality. Professor PUMPELLY has well said that the indirect encouragement of anarchy or the forced introduction of opium are alike deleterious to Western interests, looked at in a large and statesmanlike way. "Both justice and our own interests," he adds, "demand that our diplomacy with these people shall start, not from the assumption that they are an inferior race, but that, owing to continued isolation, they now are a century or more behind us; and this not in all things, but in a few of those essential points of our civilization at which Western nations have successively arrived at recent dates." We need hardly add that such a foundation-point for policy would reverse the whole Asiatic diplomacy of Eastern nations. And the result would be, as the author just quoted claims, that what Turkey is to-day to Europe, Eastern Asia, if not rendered self-dependent, would be to the world.

Rightly considered, however, the present "revolutionary era of Japan," as the *Alta California* calls it, need not be regarded as one of such anarchy, as it would be impolitic in us to encourage. Undoubtedly the Tycoon, or old political ruler, was our friend. One reason why STOTSBASHI was overthrown was his being known as the friend of the foreigners, and the chief Daimios suffered by his liberality in opening ports to us in his own districts. But though the overthrow was complete, and the Mikado now exercises an authority never assumed by him before, and though his former powerless councilors are now Ministers of the Empire, yet it is by no means sure that the result will be opposed to our interests. On the contrary, the paper just referred to tells us that the Southern Princes have begun to quarrel, and dislike SATSUMA; that it is thought probable that STOTSBASHI, simply because of his ability and his popularity with foreigners, will occupy an influential position in the Government; and that the feudal system will soon be materially changed, if not overthrown. In this event, it is clear that progress will be the order of the day.

Will Congress, representing the people, be indifferent to the demand of the people for greatly reduced taxation? That is the question of the day, and it is one which must be quickly, plainly answered—yea or nay. We have again and again shown by citations from the Republican Press that the great bulk of its influence is in favor of the relief which reduced taxes alone can give. To-day we present further expressions of opinion by the Albany *Evening Journal*, the St. Louis *Democrat*, the Sacramento *Union*, the Boston *Journal*, the Hartford *Courant*, the Indianapolis *Journal*, and the South Bend *Register*—all newspapers whose views are entitled to consideration by the powers that be at Washington.

Among the letters which have been called forth by an article in these columns on the duties of attorneys towards men of notorious ill-repute, there is one which we are not allowed to publish, but which contains a point worth notice. We are reminded that attorneys and counselors in this State are public officers—officers of the Court, endowed with exclusive powers and privileges, and liable to be stripped of these and discharged from office upon motion for unprofessional or dishonest conduct. So far our correspondent. We fear, however, that the conduct of the attorney who consented to become an instrument in the hands of professional swindlers would not often expose him to this punishment. It is open to doubt whether an attorney could legally be expelled from his profession for advocating or defending any cause which came to him through the regular channels. But a man cannot take dishonest practice without degrading himself, and sacrificing his good name with the public. He may grow rich on the dirty work; but he has deliberately bartered private honor for wealth. Of course a rascal will get a lawyer of high position to act as his agent if possible, but the attorney's interest ought not to be quite identical with the rascal's!

An unusual phenomenon was visible in Broadway on Saturday. It happened that snow fell in the morning, and the general run of people began to make up their minds to wade through mud and water for the next three weeks. In the midst of these gloomy anticipations, a wonderful sign appeared. It was not the aurora borealis by daylight, nor the sudden descent upon the earth of blood-red snow—although both these portents have ere now been seen. The wonder of Broadway was equally startling, though not of celestial origin, and it naturally attracted crowds of spectators. In a word, it was the spectacle of a strong force of men sweeping the road and carting off the snow—almost as soon as it fell. The celebrated Dr. CUMMING, if he had seen the sight, would undoubtedly have taken it as a sign that the millenium was at hand. We know that the contractor is applying for more money, but it would be ungenerous to attribute his sudden zeal to that gratitude which looketh forward to favors to come. We prefer to suppose that with the beginning of the year he has turned over a new leaf. The public would be quite as ready to appreciate any such evidences of good faith as it has been to condemn persistent and scandalous breaches of contract.

Some curious facts in connection with recent large seizures of whisky in California have been furnished to us from a source which we believe to be trustworthy. On the face of this communication it would appear that a rather aggravated kind of hardship has been inflicted on business men, and that one of the California Senators has been made a party to the injustice. It is possible that the Senator could put a different interpretation upon the affair. But after a full inquiry, as it is now asserted, and a proper report from a special Commissioner certifying that the whisky had been unjustly seized, the Senator went very much out of his way to secure its continued detention, and even invoked the authority of the Senate in support of his designs. He has succeeded, for the property is still unreleased, and great loss has been occasioned. This is the general statement, and Senator COLE ought in justice to himself to let us know how far it is accurate. At present he stands charged with being the cause of an act of injustice.

Mr. BATEMAN considers that some injustice has been done to him in the publication of the resolution arrived at by a committee of the Manhattan Club on Friday evening. He holds that the proceedings of the Committee were private, and that any member of the Club who gave information about them is liable to expulsion. On that point it is our duty at once to say that the account which we published was obtained and furnished in the ordinary course of business by one of our City reporters, and was inserted simply as any other item of news would be. For the rest, Mr. BATEMAN places before us a copy of a very clear and explicit letter of resignation which he sent to the Committee, and in which he expressed his regret at quitting the Club, but protested that he would not have "administered personal chastisement" to the other member concerned if he had not been fully convinced that no apology would be made to him, and that no other opportunity of "coercing" an apology would be afforded. The affair is so purely personal in its character that we are undesirous of opening up any controversy upon it in these columns; but Mr. BATEMAN is in fairness entitled to have it stated that he did send in a letter of resignation to the Club, containing his reasons for acting as he is reported to have done.

The affair of the *Miantonomoh* and the *Maria* is not made the less extraordinary by the fuller particulars which have come to light in reference to it. The vessels encountered rather heavy weather, but then it has always been said that the *Miantonomoh* was as "steady as a rock," and was almost proof against storms. On this occasion, however, it is admitted that she "rolled considerably and steered wildly." The feedpipe of the *Maria* burst, and she hailed the *Miantonomoh* to inform the officers of the occurrence. Very shortly afterward the monitor dashed into the tug at the rate of eight knots an hour, killing the men below, and sending her hapless consort to the bottom in less than a minute. The case seems to call for official investigation. The Government has lost over $100,000 by the "accident," several men have been killed and others temporarily ruined. We hope the *Miantonomoh* is not coming back to this port.

Mr. IRA D. WARREN sends us an explosive sort of letter in reference to our statement that a certain Judge of this City gave as a reason for one of his decisions that he "could not go back on his friend." Mr. WARREN is pleased to call the article in question "unwarrantable"—though how he can be sure of that, or what enables him to express any opinion upon the subject, he does not inform us. We may even have the presumption to question whether Mr. WARREN is authorized to decide on what is "warrantable" or otherwise in a public journal. As for his remarks in reference to Judge DRUMMOND and the Superior Court at Chicago, we must assume that they are not a violation of such professional etiquette as prevails at the New-York Bar. We have now only to repeat that the statement we made is true in every particular, though whether Mr. WARREN was or was not concerned in the case referred to we are not informed, and do not care to inquire. The facts are as we have already described them.

Something ought to be done to hunt down the ruffians who are endeavoring to make the United States the last refuge of cock-fighting. Mr. BERGH has tried hard to suppress the odious barbarity, but Mr. BERGH cannot be in two places at once, and it is clear that the brutes who get up these "mains" are contriving to elude the law. Most of the matches of which we hear have taken place in New-Jersey, probably somewhere in the neighborhood of Paterson. Cannot the Police of New-Jersey manage to beat up that district a little more effectually? One of the weekly papers gloats over a main which was held on Saturday. We extract a few particulars in order that uninitiated readers may properly appreciate the character of this "sport:" "This was a capital fight. A lucky blow for New-Jersey ended it, and the York cock lay dead with his throat cut." Again—"The New-York bird got a fair clip and buried his gaffs in the throat of his foe, and the fight was ended." Once more—"This was the hardest fight of the main. It was flip-flap and hard pounding all through. In a high fly the Jersey cock got a neat clip and brained the York cock, who fell dead at once." People may form some idea from these gems of description of the loathsome scenes which go on at these cockfights. Surely we need not appeal to the Police force everywhere to prevent outrages which disgrace human nature?

The paper on the "Poorer Classes," in yesterday's TIMES, will doubtless have struck a good many readers as suggesting the best kind of public charity, and the best way of dealing with the pauperism of great cities. The truest charity towards the poor is certainly the charity which would enable them "to provide for their own wants with the labor of their own hands," instead of crowding them into almshouses and, asylums. No doubt it is easier to *lump* them in the latter way and look the gates, but the other is a far better way. There are thousands of poor who, from ignorance, or their own faults, or other disabilities, are left to drift into dishonest ways and criminal courses who, if taken in hand and directed to employment where they are, or to the open regions of the West, would cease to be the burdens or posts of society. A civic bureau to deal with poverty in a general and intelligent way would probably be the best of our public institutions. Something has been done in this way already, but much more remains to be done.

We wonder if Mrs. THURSTON meant to satirize the State of Maine, by her extraordinary attempt to sell it to the highest bidder. She has probably heard how the African Jugurtha once declared that Rome would sell herself if she could only find a purchaser, and so made her application, by way of reflecting severely on the aforesaid State. Or she may be a leading member of the Sorosis, and really wishes to get Maine as a sort of Barataria for the Sisterhood, where they may freely make their experiments in social government. Or, perhaps she was crazy. But, in that case, Colonel DREW, the Secretary of State, would not have asked her to dinner. It is a puzzling piece of business altogether.

Governor Claflin's Message.

The Message which Governor CLAFLIN communicated to the Legislature of Massachusetts on Saturday is noteworthy from the fact that the topics which it discusses and the recommendations which it makes are such only as are of direct interest to the people of the Bay State. He congratulates them upon the fact that the past year has been one of unusual health and abundant prosperity, and that the opening of the new year has found the State in a satisfactory condition financially, its credit being in an enviable condition at home and abroad, and its bonds finding a ready sale at prices considerably higher than those of any other American security. The State debt has increased about two million dollars during the year, its aggregate now being $30,823,380, but the sinking funds established for its redemption have also increased proportionally, and now amount to nearly eleven and a half millions. Taking the State's capabilities into consideration, Governor CLAFLIN does not regard this debt as heavy, yet he urges, in view of the taxation which will continue to be necessary for national purposes, that the Legislature refuse to aid any new enterprises, bitter experience in the past having shown that whenever a project has been commenced under the patronage of the State, further and further demands are made, as in the case of the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which the State has been compelled to assume, involving an expense, past and prospective, of nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

One of the most cheering items contained in the Message is the statement that the amount deposited in the savings banks of the State has increased nearly $17,500,000 during the past year. The whole amount now on deposit therein is over $112,000,000, with a reserve in addition of $2,500,000. The Governor highly commends the prudent management of these institutions, and he recommends that the amount which may be deposited by one individual be increased to $5,000. He also suggests that, as every facility should be afforded merchants and manufacturers to obtain the use of active capital, and as our national banking system does not allow an increase of banks in the State, the larger savings banks be opened to them.

The Governor refers with pardonable pride to the liberality of the people in providing for the education of their children, and urges that every effort be made not merely to keep the schools at their present high standard, but to increase their usefulness and enlarge their facilities, by affording teachers greater opportunities for training in the specific work of instruction and paying them more liberally.

The Governor makes many valuable suggestions respecting the penal and reformatory institutions of the State, and the treatment of criminals. The number of prisoners in the State Prison during the year has been larger than ever before, and has steadily increased. Their average age was 24 years, and a large number of them could not read or write. The Governor recommends that a separate institution be established for the reformation of young criminals, that separate places of confinement be provided for the women who are now sent to the common houses of correction, and that an inquiry be made whether it would not be for the best interests of the Commonwealth to enforce the work of classification thoroughly, that the incorrigible offenders may not be herded indiscriminately with the novices in crime.

The Governor says that during the six months in which the amended liquor law has been in force, much has been done to stop the general sale of liquor. He regards it as certain that the people will not submit patiently to the restoration of the open bar, "that relic of a less enlightened period," but admits that the present law is in some respects distasteful to the people, and that as all laws of any value must have at least the assent of the public, if not their earnest support, it would be advisable so to amend this law as to place it in accordance with the spirit of the age. This result he looks upon as possible, though difficult.

The Governor says that as public policy will justify special care of all the interests of the laboring men, whatever suggestions or requests they may make, coming within the legitimate scope of legislation, should receive most careful and cordial consideration. The depression of our commerce is alluded to in terms of regret, and it is urged that the true policy of the General Government would be to expend a small portion of the large sum annually devoted to the support of the navy, in encouraging an interest which in time of war would furnish men to man our vessels.

The Governor alludes briefly to national affairs, and congratulates the people on the probable early ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He pays an appropriate and feeling tribute to the memory of the citizens of the State who have died during the year; JOHN CLARKE, of Northampton, whose donations and bequests established the school for deaf mutes in that place, and GEORGE PEABODY, whose influence survives him in the noble institutions which he founded. Closing, Governor CLAFLIN urges the members so to shape their legislation as to retain as far as possible the sons of the State within the State, that they may enjoy the fruits of their fathers' labors, not so much in the wealth that may descend to them as in the means of happiness which are open to every one.

Rights of Territory in the National Cemeteries—Opinion of Attorney-General Hoar.

It is reported from Washington that Attorney-General HOAR will transmit to the Senate to-day, in obedience to the resolution calling for it, his opinion of July 29, 1869, as to whether the act of February 22, 1867, to establish and protect national cemeteries, is competent to vest in the United States exclusive jurisdiction over lands acquired for that purpose. After reciting the provisions of the law, which declares that the title to these national cemeteries shall be vested in the United States, and its jurisdiction over them shall be exclusive, Mr. HOAR cites the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, and goes on to remark as follows:

"I am of opinion that under this provision of the Constitution there is no power in Congress to acquire or assert exclusive jurisdiction over any part of the territory of any State without the consent of the Leg

WASHINGTON.

Reassembling of Congress—The Questions of Finance and Taxation—The Reduction of Taxes—Mr. Boutwell and his Funding Policy—How he Looks Upon it—The Ways and Means and the Tariff.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

Congress meets again next Monday. The first subjects which will be considered with sufficient interest to thoroughly absorb all the elements in both Houses, are finance and taxation. The Ways and Means will, within a week, report a readjusted tariff,—or rather, an amended tariff, whereby it will be proposed to reduce taxation from that source about $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. This will be the first measure to be acted on in the House. In the Senate, the first financial measure likely to be considered is a Funding bill. It matters little what theories or arguments may be advanced, so far as the *possibility* of funding is concerned, Mr. BOUTWELL will unquestionably get the authority, and if he does he will certainly try the experiment. He seems to be very confident of success, and argues that we certainly can be no worse off than we are now, even if he should try it and fail. He differs *in toto* from the position, so widely held by the Press, that resumption is absolutely necessary to funding. He holds that the ability and willingness of the country to pay is the foundation of the national credit; that the only way to fund the debt at a lower rate is to maintain the credit at a high rate; that the only way to maintain the credit at a high rate is to demonstrate ability and determination to pay the debt, and that the only test by which such ability can be judged is the manner in which the people respond to the taxes. He believes that resumption can aid funding, but he also believes that funding will aid resumption by rendering it entirely safe and practicable to reduce taxation; that with such an enemy before us as the public debt we cannot safely surrender, to any large extent the means at our command to meet it. He looks upon the ability and willingness of the people to pay taxes, and thus place the debt where it can be managed, with as much faith as he did upon their ability and willingness to furnish men and money to put down the other public enemy in the field. For these and other reasons he wants the power fund, and if he gets it the process will be thoroughly tried. This is, in brief, the position of the Secretary of the Treasury, as I understand it, though I may not have stated his positions and arguments as forcibly and clearly as he does to any one who chooses to talk with him about it.

As to Congress, I think it safe to predict that it will not only give the Secretary his funding power, but it will also go on and reduce taxation to a certain extent. Neither House is insensible to the demand which is so urgent. Yet, while they fully appreciate the fact that taxes ought to be reduced, they will be grateful for all information showing where and how they can be reduced. They have started out in the House, as before stated, with a proposition to reduce the tariff by about twenty-five millions, and it is estimated that the reënactment of the income tax at a lower rate will reduce by fifteen millions more, with an estimate of five millions additional for sundry other features of the internal revenue list. This will be equal to forty or forty-five millions reduction, though possibly the stimulus given to importations by a reduction of the tariff on several articles would prevent the reduction in that direction from being apparent in the annual return.

Beyond this Congress is not likely to go, from present appearances. The Sinking Fund feature will be reënacted so as to cover into the fund all the purchases made thus far, and to fix the rate at which they shall be made hereafter. This rate will be one or, possibly, two per cent. per annum, it is impossible to tell which at present, so evenly does the sentiment of Congressmen seem divided on the subject. If Mr. BOUTWELL's request to be allowed to go on and purchase until the requirements of the act are reached, the same as if the law had been executed from the date of its enactment, then the *regular* purchases will undoubtedly be fixed at *one* per cent. per annum; but if not, there will be an effort to fix them at *two* per cent.—or fifty millions per year in round numbers. The fulfillment of the requirements of the act from the date of its passage, Feb. 25, 1862, would necessitate the purchase, in addition to the present accumulation, of upwards of one hundred and forty millions of bonds, counting the reinvestment of the interest every six months, and would require over two years to accomplish it with the rate of purchases as they have averaged for the past eight months.

It is greatly to be regretted that the work of the Ways and Means Committee on the tariff will after all be very incomplete and fragmentary. It will not be a general revision of the list—only a reduction here and there, with an occasional change of classification, and probably, in some cases, a very injurious *increase* of the rate. There are some suspicious changes in the free list also, and one or two articles are classified as raw materials, the supply of which is monopolized by American companies, so that they get *their* raw materials free, to the ruin of all other competitors. The revision of the general list will be deferred until some future period. This is, perhaps, fortunate, as a majority of the present Committee seem entirely inadequate to the duty.

When the Tariff bill gets into the House there will be a general onslaught on its rates, especially by the Western members, and more hope for a reduction of taxation can be based upon the House than upon the Committee. Sugar, coffee, iron and two or three other leading staples will have a a hard struggle to get through the House without submitting to a further reduction than is proposed in Committee. CYMON.

The Virginia Question—The Gold Conspiracy—The Tariff Bill—Depositary Banks—Mr. Sumner on our Cuban Relations—Mr. Hoar and the Supreme Court Judges—Dominican Annexation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following letter addressed to Speaker TURNER, of the Virginia House of Delegates, who is now here as Chairman of the Committee of the Virginia Legislature, was received by him this morning. The signers comprise the legislative delegation of the City of Richmond and County of Henrico, and their evident desire is to insist upon immediate admission, without further conditions:

RICHMOND, Jan. 1, 1870.

To Hon. Zeph. Turner, Chairman of the Committee of the Virginia Legislature:

The undersigned members of the Legislature, from Richmond City and the County of Henrico, recognize your Committee as a correct expression of the feelings and purposes of their constituents in adopting the Constitution submitted to them in the last election, and a just interpretation of the pledge made by each of them in taking the oaths of office as legislators under the Constitution. They have seen no disposition on the part of the people since the election to regret or retract the action in this respect, and they therefore feel fully authorized, as the representatives of those who elected them, to concur in your memorial and ask through your Committee the immediate and unconditional admission of the State into the Union, upon the facts and pledges contained therein.

A. R. Courtenay, Charles Campbell and Norman Smith, Senators, and A. M. Kirby, Augustus Bodeker, Stephen Mason, G. K. Gilmer, L. H. Frayser, members House of Delegates.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

General GARFIELD, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, has returned from New-York and hopes to be able to arrange the preliminaries of the gold conspiracy investigation this week. The report that a sub-Committee was in New-York last week examining witnesses was erroneous. Mr. GARFIELD was there, but not specially on this business. It will be the aim of the Committee to be as thorough as possible, but they do not desire to waste any efforts in looking into channels that will yield nothing. Therefore some pains will be taken beforehand to ascertain who can testify to something and who cannot.

MR. SUMNER ON CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Senator SUMNER was waited on some time ago by a prominent member of the Cuban Junta in reference, of course, to the insurrection in that country. Mr. SUMNER gave the reasons why, in his opinion, the United States should not recognize the insurgents. "Then you are afraid of Spain," said the Cuban. "That is not a fair way of putting it," replied Mr. SUMNER. "I am not afraid of Spain, but I love my own country, to give you a more selfish answer. The power of Spain is not to be despised. Her navy is almost as large as ours, and we know from experience what the Confederates, who numbered only 11,000,000 of people, were able to do both on land and on sea, and the population of Spain is 18,000,000. But, apart from all these physical considerations, I do not think it internationally just to recognize the rebellion at the present time. The hour may come when we can do so consistently with our relations to the whole civilized world, but no lawyer who understands the question, and no statesman, believes that we could maintain our dignity and honor and take this course under existing circumstances."

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee are literally run down by the advocates of special interests, and will have hard work to get the Tariff bill into the House this week, although they will endeavor to do so. They will to-morrow probably ask leave to sit during the sessions of the House in order to complete the bill this week.

DEPOSITARY NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an extract from a letter from the United States Treasurer to a depositary national bank:

The Treasurer claims and will exercise the right to overdraw his account with a depositary national bank by draft or otherwise, to such an extent as to bring the indebtedness of the bank to the United States within the limit of its securities, whenever its aggregate indebtedness to the Government and its officers shall exceed such securities.

It is evident that in no other manner can the Government be protected from the risk of loss. The risk is the same whether the deposits stand to the credit of the Treasurer, or of disbursing officers, and the Treasurer is, in both cases, equally bound to protect the interests of the Government by bringing the indebtedness of the bank to the United States within the limit of its securities.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. HOAR.

The statement that Chief Justice CHASE and other members of the Supreme Court have expressed themselves in favor of Judge HOAR's confirmation, does not appear to be well founded. From the best information that can be obtained, it does not appear that they have said anything about it, which is becoming to their position.

RETURNING CONGRESSMEN.

The trains this morning brought quite a large number of Congressmen on their return from their holiday recess. The number here, however, is scarcely equal to a quorum of the House, though that may be the case before noon of to-morrow. There does not appear to be any great enthusiasm for work among members, and there is every indication of a long session.

OUR RELATIONS TO CUBA AND CANADA.

There is authority for the statement that measures are now being matured which, it is expected, will have an important effect on our foreign policy, and help to settle many of the questions now occupying so large a share of the public attention. Reference is more particularly made to Cuba and the Winnepeg rebellion, and a solution of all the difficulties of this character is by no means as improbable or far distant as may appear. The exact nature of these measures and negotiations is for very obvious reasons kept a matter of profound secrecy at present, but it is expected that they will have assumed such shape within the next few weeks as will warrant their publication.

MR. HOAR AND THE SENATE.

As time passes and the discussion on the prospects of Mr. HOAR's confirmation are talked about, we get inklings of some of the stormy scenes which took place in the secret meeting of the Senate during the Executive Session, when he was laid on the table. It appears that Mr. SUMNER spoke no less than three times in favor of the confirmation. First he argued the question, then he entreated, and finally he was acrimonious and severe. In the course of his last speech he said that a spirit of revenge and vindictiveness had entered the Chamber. Mr. HOWARD of Michigan, jumped to his feet and called Mr. SUMNER to order. A scene of confusion ensued. The Vice-President fumbled over the *Manual*. Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. HOWARD to take the words down and have them read, smiling pleasantly at the Michigan Senator at the same time, as much as to say to him, "You will find that I am in order." Finally Mr. HOWARD withdrew his objection, and thus ended the storm.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SAN DOMINGO.

The following abstract of the proposed treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States is, in a few particulars, more complete than that printed in the TIMES on Saturday morning:

First—The United States stipulate to pay the sum of $1,500,000.

Second—This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of San Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount.

Third—In case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the before-mentioned sum of $1,500,000, the public lands of San Domingo are pledged as security for the excess.

Fourth—The liquidation of the obligations is to be intrusted to Commissioners, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties.

Fifth—In consideration of the discharge of these obligations, San Domingo cedes to the United States all ports, docks, custom houses and all other public buildings, arsenals, &c., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

Sixth—San Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a Territory, and not as a State, and subject to the legislation of Congress in the same manner as the Territories of the United States.

Seventh—The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes, when ratified by the Senate of the United States, and confirmed by the vote of the majority of the citizens of San Domingo.

LOPEZ'S SON.

There is much said with regard to the visit of the son of President LOPEZ to this city. The truth is he has come hither to represent the interests of his father, and to induce the Administration to renew diplomatic intercourse with Paraguay. The principal obstacles in the way of such renewal is the uncertainty of the present locality of LOPEZ, it not being positively known whether he is in his own or some other territory, and that at about the same time young LOPEZ arrived here, information was received that the Allies were the masters of Paraguay, and therefore the Lopez Government was no longer in practical existence.

THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE GRIER.

There is no doubt that Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Pennsylvania, will, according to the present intention of the President, be nominated to the Senate as the successor of Associate Justice GRIER, for which place the late Mr. STANTON was confirmed. The nomination may not be transmitted to the Senate for several weeks, as Mr. GRIER will not retire from his position until the 1st of February.

A MISSOURI LEVEE.

Through the efforts of Representative ROOTS, of Arkansas, arrangements have been consummated with heavy New-York capitalists, whereby the work of making a levee down the west bank of the Missouri, from the high lands of Missouri to the mouth of the St. Francis River, in Arkansas, will be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted to completion. The plan is to build a railroad, the bed of which shall be a solid embankment, thus securing a substantial levee, by individual enterprise and such State aid as may be granted, without waiting for or asking assistance from the National Government.

A SHIPPING NOTICE.

The Department of State has received from the Consulate at St. Helena the following:

On and after June 30, 1870, the commercial code of signals, exclusively, will be used at the signal station at Ladder Hill in making or answering signals to and from the passing shipping.

By command of H. R. JANICH,
Colonial Secretary, St. Helena.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

The following is a copy of a letter lately sent to the Postmaster-General:

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

SIR: I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have this day agreed upon the terms and conditions with the builders for the construction of our two first steamships, and that two more shall follow. The dimensions of these are 500 feet length, 66 feet width, 33 feet depth; the interior arrangements to be in accordance with the drawings which I had the honor to show you in October last. Speed to be twenty-five miles per hour in smooth water, a capability to cross the ocean in fair weather in six and a-half days, and on an average time of eight days. They are all to be built of iron, double in form, having all the provisions for safety which were named as requisites at our interview in October. I have the honor to be, with great respect.

Your obedient servant,
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, President.

To Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

THE RUSSIAN EXHIBITION.

The following letter has been received at the Department of State:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, RIVAL, Russia, Nov. 30, 1869.

SIR: In the latest American newspapers that have arrived here there is an extract from the proceedings of the National Commercial Convention, in which it is stated that Commissioners will be sent to the Universal Russian Exposition, at St. Petersburg, in May, 1870, and asking for samples and articles for exhibition. It is there intimated that these Commissioners will be named by the President. I deem it my duty to inform you that this Exposition is not universal, but is simply an exhibition of Russian products and manufactures solely. Foreign articles will not be admitted. There is therefore no necessity for the appointment of the Commissioners proposed, unless the Government wishes to have special intelligence by experts on the ordinary articles of Russian production.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) EUGENE SCHUYLER,
United States Consul.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The one hundred and twenty-third concert of the Philharmonic Society, and the second of the present season, was given at the Academy of Music on Saturday night, when, with commendable fidelity, the following programme was submitted: Part I.—Symphony, in C, (first time in America,) RAFF—1. Allegro. 2. Andante con moto. 3. Allegro vivace. 4. Piu mosso; Concerto, in D major, for the violin, (first part,) MOZART, with orchestral accompaniment, Herr OLE BULL: Second Concerto, for pianoforte and orchestra, F minor, CHOPIN, Mr. S. B. MILLS. Part II.—Overture, "King Lear," BERLIOZ; Fantasia, from the opera of "Romeo," BELLINI, composed and performed by Herr OLE BULL; Overture, "Jubel," WEBER. To this chaste and, classically speaking, almost unexceptionable entertainment, a numerous audience gave close attention and moderate applause. The house was in most parts uncomfortably full, although some private boxes remained empty. The heat was excessive—a state of things charming no doubt to bloodless and fleshless people, but not so delightful to unfortunates of average healthy condition. The problem of ventilating our theatres and public halls has yet to be solved. An atmosphere which resembles neither that of an ice-well nor an oven should somehow be made possible. In a climate of violent extremes this, of course, is not easy, but it is the American fashion to conquer difficulties, and that of steadily combining agreeable warmth with a fair share of oxygen may, we trust, be classed ere long among our achievements.

Repeated hearings are essential to the formation of an intelligent opinion of Herr RAFF's symphony. It was played at this concert for the first time in America, and played remarkably well. The Philharmonic orchestra was heard, as we think, to better advantage in it than in any previous work of the season. The symphony is full of talent, of profound learning, of quaint and sparkling turns of expression, but it is not the production of a man of decided originality or genius. It reminds one too often and too unmistakably of the composer's teachers and exemplars. Familiarity will doubtless lead to a recognition of beauties that escape us now. At present our impression is that of a paucity and attenuation of melodic effect, in spite of the easy and flowing character that pervades nearly the whole of the composition. There are judges whose views are entitled to respect, who credit RAFF with first-rate powers. We do not think this symphony, admirable as in parts it is, justifies so exalted an estimate. Whatever the scale of his merits, he could not well have been better interpreted than he was on this occasion. The orchestra did themselves abundant credit by the delicacy, feeling and sympathetic accord with which they described the various movements.

Mr. BULL delighted the public by his masterly performance of MOZART's Concerto. The magnetism of this violinist's presence seems to do nearly as much for him as his professional skill. We do not think this occasion was among his most inspired ones. Yet the old charm was never lacking—the charm wherewith he binds together wondrous execution with dreamy poetic feeling, and his bow was as ever with his audience simply an enchanter's wand. The subsequent fantasia from BELLINI's "Romeo," the most "popular" number of the evening, was received with great approbation, and Mr. BULL was of course recalled after each of his selections. The exquisitely symmetrical concerto in F minor of CHOPIN was played by Mr. S. B. MILLS in a manner worthy of itself—praise which no hyperbole could surpass. The passion and imagination of this splendid composition can only be felt and depicted by a kindred spirit, and we have scarcely heard Mr. MILLS sustain his claim to the highest position in his sphere so clearly and undeniably as he did on Saturday. The second part of the programme was ushered in by the "King Lear" overture of BERLIOZ. We can conceive what a composer must almost inevitably *try* to indicate in an attempt of this sort, but the meaning of BERLIOZ hardly comports with this or aught else that is intelligible. The music of madness must have method in it, or at least coherence enough to retain attention and interest. Mere power over instruments no more than mere power over words implies capacity for the grandest reaches of art. Either are but the counters or representatives of ideas, and not the ideas themselves. The orchestration of "King Lear," scientifically fine as it is, cannot alone make it a great work. Its general effect is confused and disappointing—teaching us nothing and reminding us of nothing unless, indeed, it be the German metaphysician's definition of the universe, which, according to him, is: "Nothing, smashed up."

The second concert for the season of the Philharmonic Society, must be set down as decidedly a better one than the first. It was, that is to say, of a higher grade and presented features less obnoxious to question. On the other hand it was, as a whole, duller than its predecessor, and offered fewer points of interest and variety. These elements are required in a measure that the directors apparently fail to perceive, in order to make the Philharmonic Concerts in all respects what they should be.

Theatrical.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

Mr. FECHTER and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ make their first appearance in this country at Niblo's Theatre, this evening. The house will of course be crowded to suffocation, and, in all probability, by the most intelligent and cultured audience assembled since the opening night of Booth's. "Ruy Blas" is the play. Mr. FECHTER is to represent *Ruy Blas*; Miss LECLERCQ the *Princess*; Mrs BRADSHAW the *Duchess*; Mr. SHEWELL, *Don Salluste*; Mr. BANGS, *Don Cæsar*, and Mr. T. E. MORRIS the *Marquis de Santa Cruz*. At Wallack's, "Ours," Mr. ROBERTSON's semi-spectacular piece, is to be given, with fresh scenery and accessories. Mr. LESTER WALLACK fills in it the part he "created" here in this very attractive work. At Wood's, "Ixion" will be reproduced by the associated blondes. Mr. MACE commences a brief engagement at the Bowery. The bills elsewhere show no change of importance.

The Case of Caldwell—His Escape From the Court Room in Montreal.

From the Montreal Witness, Jan. 8.

According to the decision of Justices BADGLEY and MONCK yesterday, the prisoner CALDWELL was remanded back to jail that he might be brought before Mr. Judge of Sessions COURSOL this morning, for further examination under the new warrant issued against him on the deposition of MERCIER, of New-York, who charges CALDWELL with forging signatures to a bill of exchange.

At 11 o'clock this morning the prisoner, R. B. CALDWELL, in accordance with the remand, was brought up before Mr. Judge COURSOL for disposal, when the Court, instead of beginning to take evidence, delivered judgment in the case, in substance as follows:

"On the 27th December last, I remanded the prisoner CALDWELL for eight days, the longest period for which by law I could remand him, as I believed it impossible that further proceedings would be necessary. During that time CALDWELL was brought before a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Chambers, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and so held till my remand had elapsed. It is true, the Judge, Mr. Justice BADGLEY, has made a remand ordering the prisoner to appear before me at 10:30 this morning, but it appears to me from the recent decision in Chambers, which it is not for me to criticise, that this may be objected to as irregular, and therefore I discharge the prisoner on the complaint of MERCIER."

There were a number of people in the Court room at the time of the rendering of the above judgment, and CALDWELL, as soon as he was discharged, rose from his chair, walked across to the petit jury box and made his exit by the door on the south side of the Bench, and which leads to the Civil Chambers, in the western end of the building. In a minute afterwards the High Constable and several officers were running about the building in search of CALDWELL, but no CALDWELL could be found. Chief MCLAUGHLIN was at once notified of his escape, and ten men of the Government Police were stationed around the Court House building, awaiting the advent of CALDWELL while the search was being prosecuted through the interior. Up to 12:30 he had not been found.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Life and Distinguished Services—Personal Recollections of an Intimate Friend.

Judge WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Cincinnati, delivered before the Bar of that city on Friday evening an able, thorough and noteworthy address upon the life, services and character of EDWIN M. STANTON, from which we make the following extracts:

HIS CALUMNIATORS.

Instead of following our departed brother through a practice of five and twenty years, and depicting scenes familiar to every lawyer, allow me to notice some of the bad things that have been said of him since he came to have enemies. I have heard him accused of personal and selfish ambition. If he had not served his country and his race so well in the time of trial, I should have said that the lack of ambition was a defect in his character. During the long protracted reign of the Democratic Party he might have had anything he desired. They were constantly placing his inferiors in high places, and would have been glad to do themselves honor by numbering him among them. But he never sought for any office or place of honor in this life, and if his country had not stood on the brink of destruction, and required his aid, he never would have held such a place. Another charge made against Mr. STANTON, is that he was a coarse, harsh, cruel man. He had improved but little by the training of dancing masters. He had but little of the *suaviter in modo*. He had a contempt for idle ceremonies, and was sometimes brusque in his manners; but within the outer husk there never was a kindlier nature, or a heart that sympathized with human suffering more. I remember well, when he and I were students, how he and Miss ANGIE GOODENOW, who is many years in Heaven, I trust, entered into a league and organized a little corps of brothers and sisters of charity, to watch with the sick and relieve the sufferings of the poor.

MORAL HEROISM.

For myself, I should be meaner than his slanderers if I could ever forget the long protracted fever, through which he watched with me night after night, and cooled my parched lips and sponged my burning temples and administered to all my wants. Nor can I forget that when the Asiatic cholera raged in the City of Columbia, during his residence there, and when "men's hearts failed them for fear," he was found in the chambers of the dying and the dead, where neither priest nor Levite dared to stay, struggling to save, and soothing the sufferings of the cholera patient. In speaking of this peculiarity of the man, a few years ago, a gentleman informed me that while Mr. STANTON made his home with his mother in Steubenville, and practiced law in Pittsburg, passing backward and forward by steamboat, he had known him one evening when he came on board at Steubenville, to find a poor Irishman, who had fallen through a hatchway and broken his leg, lying on the forecastle, without any one to take care of him. He asked the Captain what it meant, and was informed that the Irishman lived in Pittsburg, and that when he got there he could get his broken leg attended to. Without more ado he went to the carpenter's chest, and borrowed a saw and an ax, took a stick of cordwood and cut and split it up, sat down on the capstan, and with his pocket knife shaved out a set of splints, went to his stateroom, and without saying "by your leave," took the sheet from his bed, tore it up into bandages and rollers, ordered a few sturdy sailors into the service to extend the limb, reduced the broken bone, and plied the splints and bandages, then went to the cook room and ordered a jug of vinegar and water to steep the broken limb, then sat down beside the sufferer, watched with him and bathed his limb till the boat arrived at Pittsburg, a distance of ninety miles, and then hired a hack to convey him home. And if I am not greatly misinformed, the records will show, and history will tell the story, that in his official relations as Secretary of War he made like provisions for the wounded rebels who were captured and carried to the hospitals of the United States. Tell me not, then, that this man was either coarse, harsh or cruel, because I know better. I know that the very reverse was his real character.

BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

Another charge which I have heard made against Mr. STANTON is, that while in confidential relations with Mr. BUCHANAN he communicated the secrets of the Administration to Mr. SEWARD, then a leading Republican in the Senate. This is no doubt true, substantially, but then it suggests an historic inquiry as to how Mr. STANTON came to Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet. This I gather from three sources: The recorded history of the times; the repeated conversations I have had with Mr. STANTON; the account given by Mr. STANTON's brother-in-law, Attorney-General WOLCOTT, who was on the spot, and related the facts to my informant, Judge BRINKERHOFF, a few days after they occurred. Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet was composed as follows: CASS in the State Department, COBB in the Treasury Department, BLACK in the Law Department, THOMPSON in the Interior Department, FLOYD in the War Department, TOUCEY in the Navy Department, and HOLT in the Postal Department. In this Cabinet there were traitors, both active and passive. BUCHANAN was not a traitor himself, but a weak, irresolute old man, bound hand and foot by the active traitors in his Cabinet. FLOYD had dispersed the army to different and distant points, so as to make it unavailable at the capital. TOUCEY had scattered the navy to different and distant parts of the world, so that it could not be collected for months. THOMPSON had stolen about $8,000,000 of Indian bonds, and COBB had the Treasury empty, and the rebels were in arms. The signs of the times were appalling. CASS saw nothing before him but political ruin, and the ghost of the Quintuple Treaty lay heavy on his soul. He resigned his office and BLACK was appointed in his place, leaving the Law Department vacant. In addition to other causes of alarm, FLOYD had attempted to ship all the heavy ordnance manufactured at Pittsburg to the South, and was only checked by the rising up of the people, and sending a deputation of citizens to Washington to inform the President and enter their protest against the movement. In this extremity Mr. BUCHANAN sent for Mr. STANTON, and asked him what he thought about the signs of the times. The answer was prompt and characteristic: "You are sleeping on the crater of a volcano. The ground is moved all around and under you, and ready to explode, and, without prompt and energetic action, you will be the last President of the United States." "Mr. STANTON," said the feeble old man, "for God's sake come and help me. The Attorney-General's office is vacant, will you accept it." "If you desire my help, I will," was the reply. The first day was passed in ferreting out the grand larceny of THOMPSON on the Indian fund; and, when the Cabinet met in the evening, Mr. STANTON was late in coming. When he entered, FLOYD was pacing the room, and gesticulating furiously in the tempest and whirlwind of speech against somebody who had cut down his flag-staff, broken off the trunions of his guns, and cut up and burned his wheels, and so on. Mr. STANTON sat down without uttering a word, or pretending to understand what was up. When FLOYD made a pause, the question was propounded, "Mr. Attorney-General, what do you think about it?" "About what?" said Mr. STANTON. "About Major ANDERSON breaking up camp at Fort Moultrie, and going into Fort Sumter?" "The most glorious event since the 8th of January, 1815. It has stirred the heart of every loyal man in the nation." "What," said FLOYD, "an officer of the army violating his orders?" "What orders?" said STANTON. "Did you, Mr. President, give orders to Major ANDERSON to remain in that old, dilapidated fort, surrounded by enemies, when a stronger one was available?" "No," said Mr. BUCHANAN, "I gave no such orders." "Did you know of any such orders being given?" "No, Sir; I never heard of it before." "Then," said STANTON, "the man that gave such orders ought to be hanger on a gallows higher than Haman's." Here THOMPSON interposed to rebuke the insolence of so new a man in the Cabinet. "Mr. THOMPSON," said STANTON, "I have been here long enough to find out that you have stolen $8,000,000 of Indian bonds, and expect to stay here till I see you punished for it." And then the tempest rose and raged till midnight, when the meeting broke up, and next morning COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON resigned. And thus in a single night this young Hercules in the cradle had choked to death three boa constrictors who had coiled around and were pressing to death his feeble old friend. There were now at least two honest men—STANTON and HOLT—in the Cabinet, and three vacancies. How these vacancies were filled I do not recollect, further than this, that through the influence of STANTON and HOLT, JOHN A. DIX was placed at the head of the Treasury Department, and no man ever had three more powerful or reliable supporters. There is reason to believe, and I for one do believe, that, but for the bold stand taken by Mr. STANTON on that memorable evening, Mr. LINCOLN never would have been inaugurated in Washington. The knives of the assassins were already whetted, and he would inevitably have been murdered. But the active traitors being driven from the Cabinet, General SCOTT collected together a few soldiers and marines to the number of about a thousand, and secured the peaceful inauguration of the new President. If it is true, and I believe it is, that Mr. STANTON kept loyal men in the Senate posted as to what disloyal men in the Cabinet strove to do, his conduct is worthy of all commendation. In doing this, so far from betraying BUCHANAN, he saved him from utter ruin, and what was far more his duty, and far more important in its results, he saved the country from ruin. When Mr. BUCHANAN's term of office expired, Mr. STANTON went back to the labors of his profession, and remained in private life till he was called to take a place in Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet. Mr. LINCOLN had taken his measure at the Bar, and knew his strength; he had taken counsel of him and knew his patriotism. He invited him to his Cabinet, not for his politics, but for his power and patriotism, and he was not disappointed.

VIEWS ON EMANCIPATION.

What influence Mr. STANTON exercised on the mind of the President it is hard to say. That act of President LINCOLN which became a military necessity, and was the turning point in the war, I knew personally to be favored by him a considerable time before the action of the President. In his own house we discussed both the lawfulness and the policy of setting the slaves free by Executive proclamation. Neither of us doubted that the act would be lawful, and as to the expediency, he said that slavery had cost us dear enough already—that both Whigs and Democrats had truckled to it long enough—that it had been a bone of contention from the beginning; and even if the rebellion was put down, we could have no lasting peace so long as this evil existed. I know personally that he favored the Emancipation Proclamation, from the additional fact, that, in a conversation I had with him, he animadverted with great severity on the conduct of a distinguished citizen who urged President LINCOLN to revoke this proclamation after it was issued. The abolishment of slavery was not a new idea with Mr. STANTON. He always desired its peaceful accomplishment. But he loved peace, and like the rest of us he had "cried peace, peace, when there was no peace." At length the slaveholder blindly plunged the country in war. President LINCOLN had vowed that unless the rebels should repent before the 1st day of January, 1863, he would proclaim freedom to the slaves. The day was at hand and the rebels refused to repent. The signs of the times were manifest, and many a stout heart melted with fear. But LINCOLN's vow was recorded in heaven, and the finger of God on the dial plate of time pointed to the 1st day of January. The 1st of January came, and with his lion-hearted War Minister at his side, like the Apocalyptic angel, he rose up and poured the vial of God's wrath on the seat of the beast; and, amid the blasphemies of hell and the alleluias of of Heaven, the monster expired forever. After this, things looked better, were better. The freedman joined the army, and whether in the ditch or on the battlefield, did his full share of the work till the close of the war. Nay, he did more. By his humanity and gallant consideration for age and sex and infancy, he gave the lie to the oft-repeated prediction that if ever he gained his freedom he would cut the throats of white people, men, women and children. The fortunes of war were still various; our armies were not always successful. But in prosperity and in adversity, with a faith that never wavered, with a hope that never flagged, and with a courage that never quailed—believing all things, hoping all things, enduring all things for his country—Mr. STANTON stood at his post, by day and by night, till the standards of rebellion were lowered, and the great leader sued for peace. And then it was, in the last meeting President LINCOLN ever had with his Cabinet, that they mingled tears of joy and gratitude for the return of peace.

HE DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Since the return of peace, no man more sincerely desired the return of amity, as well as peace, than Mr. STANTON; but he desired peace and amity on terms rational and enduring, and watched with interest each and every State coming back to the Union, and he had the good fortune to see his heart's desire accomplished before he died. In this he was peculiarly happy. He had sacrificed his life for his country as clearly and emphatically as if he had fallen side by side with LYON in Missouri, or with SEDGWICK in the Wilderness, but more happy than either in this, that he lived to see, if not to gather, the fruits of their united toil.

HIS SCORN FOR MERE WEALTH.

I cannot withhold a tribute of respect and admiration for the honest scorn with which this man regarded mere wealth and its corrupting influences. Not that he ever was known to appeal to the prejudices of the poor against the rich. To a man of his mold of mind, ostentation of poverty and ostentation of wealth were equally contemptible. He did not live in a hogshead like DIOGENES, nor run barefoot like SOCRATES, nor boast of his poverty like ARISTIDES. He lived like a republican gentleman, in republican simplicity. Plain food, plain apparel, plain furniture, plain everything. He had abundant ability and opportunity to be rich, if he had regarded that as the chief aim of man; and what astonishes everybody is, that in an age when hero worship has given place to an insane adoration of wealth, when royalty comes down to do homage to men who have grasped and held ten thousand times their share of God's bounty to mankind; and when other public men are amassing fortunes, building palaces, and usurping the public domain, this man should have had the honesty to die poor. Nor is it easy for selfish minds to conceive how one of the first, if not one of the very first lawyers of the nation, should have practiced for five-and-twenty years, without any wasteful habits, and have nothing to leave behind him but his dwelling house and his private library. It will be still more difficult for greedy-minded men to see why it was that, after his term of office had expired, and he had nothing to give in return—after he had worn out his life in the service of his country, and was looking forward to the day when his family should be left alone and helpless in the world, he should have refused a voluntary gift of $100,000, from men who could have spared it well enough, and wished to do themselves the honor of giving it to him. Mr. STANTON cared less what the world thought or said of him than any man I ever knew. But he cared a great deal what the world thought and said about his country, and he would not have it either thought or said that a public man of the United States had served his country for money. He was incorruptible in life, and in death he left us a lesson which we would do well to teach to our children. Come hither ye pagan worshipers of dust and rags. Leave off building monuments to the memory of curmudgeons. Give me a rock of granite and lay it on this man's grave; but take heed that ye lift not up thy tool upon it lest ye pollute it. Let me engrave upon it with a pen of iron this simple text—"Here lieth the dust of the incorruptible EDWIN M. STANTON."

THE STEAMER ANNA.

Her Arrival at Charleston and Seizure by the United States Marshal.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Jan. 6.

On Monday morning the *Anna*, a low, dark steamer, came into our harbor and attracted but little attention. She reported that she had been driven in by a stress of weather, and desired to coal before proceeding on her voyage to Nassau. This was easily accomplished, and the *Anna* was fully prepared to leave the next day, when Captain SOMERS, the commanding officer, applied to the Custom House for a clearance. He was told that there would be no difficulty, but later in the day Collector CLARK sent for the Captain and demanded his papers. On repairing to the Custom House he found the Collector and the Spanish Consul. The former said that he would be compelled to detain the vessel for a breach of the Neutrality laws. The Captain protested against this detention, and showed his clearance from New-York signed and attested by the Collector and United States Marshal. Collector CLARK said that they did not know their business, or they would not have given a clearance. The Spanish Consul had made a complaint and he was bound to respect it. Captain SOMERS finding it difficult to obtain his papers left.

The Harbor Master, with Lieutenant L. M. KEENE, of the Revenue Cutter, examined the *Anna* thoroughly the same afternoon, and reported that everything was right and she could not be held. Collector CLARK, on hearing this statement, decided that he could not detain the vessel, but would fine her $500 for not having a "synopsis," and for carrying more passengers than her tonnage allowed, (seventy-two tons, new measurement.) The Captain was told that the vessel would be released on the payment of this fine, and he was about to meet the demand, when he learned that the *Anna* had been seized by the United States Marshal. This officer immediately put four deputies on board, and told the passengers that they must leave the boat and seek for lodgings elsewhere. There was not much time granted, and in a few moments baggage was packed, and twenty-eight Cubans, headed by Colonel W. C. RYAN, well known as an ardent Cuban sympathizer, proceeded to the Pavilion Hotel. Rooms were assigned them, and they are now awaiting the release of their craft. Colonel RYAN, who is the leader of the little party, is a young man of sharp features, long hair and a general appearance of cool daring, bordering on mere recklessness. Among the party are several Cubans of note, who desired to return to the Ever Faithful Isle *via* Nassau. O. CESPEDES, a son of the Cuban President, and FRANCIS I. CISNEROS, a brother of the Vice-President of the Junta, are of the number. Very few of the passengers can speak English, and they all look like men of culture and refinement.

From a conversation with the party, we learn that the *Anna* left her dock at Williamsburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 10:30 A. M. The United States Marshal and revenue officer examined the vessel carefully, and gave her proper clearance papers, staying on board until the ropes were cast loose. Three of the crew left an hour after sailing. While rounding Cape Hatteras, on Saturday, the *Anna* encountered a terrible storm that drove her out of her course, and for forty hours no distance was made. As the coal was exhausted, it was determined to make the nearest port to obtain a supply, and Charleston was sighted about 3 P. M. on Saturday.

In the different searches that have been made on board the *Anna* since her arrival, it became evident that there was no armament of any character concealed, and as the case has been placed in the hands of Messrs. SIMONTON & BARKER for prosecution, it may be heard at an early day, and the vessel released. Each of the twenty-eight Cubans have a receipt for thirty dollars paid as passage money, and the whole bearing of the case shows that the detention of the boat is of questionable legality. The *Anna* is now lying at the government wharf under the surveillance of the United States Marshal.

Later Particulars—The Crew and the Passengers—Further Action of the Authorities.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Jan. 7.

On Wednesday evening the United States Marshal, finding that the crew of the *Anna* refused to leave the vessel, applied to Colonel EDDIE, the commandant of the post, for assistance. A detachment of twenty-five men and two Lieutenants were ordered to the wharf, and the crew dispossessed. This action will have the effect of dispersing the ship's company, and renders the detention of the *Anna* certain, though it is deemed by the Captain and others interested to be a violation of maritime law. A further search was made of the vessel, but nothing in the shape of munitions of war was discovered, though the party engaged in the investigation had their nervous system shocked by the discovery of a demijohn, which it was thought might hold nitro-glycerine. The coal bunkers were also visited, but they objected to have any light thrown on the subject, and left them in their original darkness. The New-York papers that noticed the departure of the *Anna*, all state that she carried no armament, and that the facts of her sailing and the nature of her passengers were known to the authorities and to the Spanish minister. Telegrams describing the vessel and her company were sent to Havana, and photographs of Captain SOMERS, Colonel RYAN, CESPEDES, CISNEROS, AGRAMONTE and others, forwarded by mail, with orders to have an extra vigilance placed over the creeks and inlets where landings had been effected. Captain SOMERS, the commanding officer of the boat, was formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy, is a good seaman, and managed his little craft well during the gale. Colonel Ryan is not in command of the Cubans, but is simply a passenger, as the rest. Rumor hath it that the British Government has released the Cuban privateer *Lilly*, and an attempt will be made by the Cubans now in the city to unite with the crew at Nassau. The case will probably be heard to-day in the United States Court, and there is little doubt that the release of the *Anna* will soon be effected.

JAPAN.

The Pardoning of Stotsbashi—Significance of the Act—An Era of Peace Looked for.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 28.

By the *China*, which arrived Sunday morning from Japan, we learn that a most important step has been taken by the Mikado, which goes far towards insuring a new era of peace and progress in that country. This is the pardoning of STOTSBASHI, the late Tycoon or Shogoon, and Prince AIDZU, who was the head of the nothern party in the late civil war in Japan. A brief review of the events of the last decade in that country, will perhaps not be uninteresting to our readers as explaining the importance of the above news: Prior to the late war, STOTSBASHI, as Tycoon, was the head of the executive or civil power of the Empire. Under his Government, the most important concessions were made to foreigners, and the stipulations or provisions of treaties with foreign Powers were definitely carried out. In fact, under his rule, the Japanese made more real progress in power, rank and enlightenment than in all the preceding period that the country had been known to Europeans. The trade of Japan, in both exports and imports, increased rapidly, and promised to become one of the most valuable in Asia. The treasury of the Imperial Government was filled from duties, and, as a rule, the people of Japan were more prosperously employed than ever before known. The trade ports, which were mostly in the northern Provinces, were rapidly becoming of great value and importance, and that section of Japan promised to soon attain greater material power and dominate over the more southern portions of the Empire.

Seeing this prosperous condition of affairs, SATSUMA and other powerful southern Princes, who had been formerly opposed to trade with foreigners, desired to have ports in their own domains opened to trade. Their request was preferred to STOTSBASHI, who was willing to grant it on condition of the General Government deriving revenue from the trade, as was the case at the northern ports. This was not satisfactory to the southern Princes, who desired the revenue for their own purposes. Being thus refused their envy and jealousy were aroused, and they conspired to free themselves from the power of the General Government which was so distasteful to their pride and ambition. The opening of the new treaty port of Osaca, in January, 1868, some 500 miles distant from Yeddo, was made the occasion of a rebellion. The southern Princes attended on the celebration with their followers, and by a preconcerted stratagem obtained possession of the Mikado or spiritual Emperor, who, it is reported, was but fourteen years old. STOTSBASHI with his forces gave battle to recover the person of the Mikado. Through the treachery of a Damio who in the midst of battle deserted with his forces to the southern Princes, STOTSBASHI was defeated, and he fled to the northern portion of the Empire. From there he sent to the Mikado his resignation of his office of Tycoon and submission to his authority as expressed by those who had the former in their control. At the same time he counseled his friends and adherents to submit as he had done. The latter, however, denounced the seizure of the Mikado and issuance of orders in his name. They claimed that the Mikado was virtually a prisoner, and that the edicts issued in his name while in that condition were those of the southern Princes, and not of the Mikado. Most of the northern Princes at once prepared to contest the claims of SATSUMA by battle, and civil war raged for over a year in the northern Provinces, Prince AIDZU being the last to submit.

The former Admiral of the Japanese navy, ENOMOTO, who had, up to this time, held a portion of the fleet in neutrality, then repaired to Hakodadi, which he took and fortified. Subsequently he lost the most of his vessels in engagements with the fleet of the southern Princes. Hakodadi was taken by storm and ENOMOTO sent a prisoner to Yedo.

During this time STOTSBASHI was in retirement, as a priest, at his own castle, and AIDZU had been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Meanwhile the southern Princes in reducing the northern portions of the Empire had caused differences of opinions to arise between them. SATSUMA had incensed most of the other Princes by his arrogance and assumption of power, and they became fearful that if unchecked he would attempt to seize the Government in his own behalf. In consequence they regarded all his actions with suspicion and combined against him in council. The result has been that for months, the peculiar condition of Japan has promised, at any moment, to produce another civil war, this time, however, among the southern Princes themselves. A feeling of uneasiness and anxiety prevailed all through the Empire, and the people, as well as their rulers, could not help contrasting the unfavorable condition of things, as compared with the time of the late Tycoon's rule.

The pardoning of STOTSBASHI and AIDZU by the Mikado at this time has, under the circumstances, an unusual degree of importance attached to it. It would seem that the Princes of the Empire as a body find it necessary to have those who formerly held the reins of government to again resume their office. This is more probable when we consider that the executive gorverning power has for nearly 600 years been exercised by the members of the TOKUGAWA clan or family, to which STOTSBASHI belongs. Under their rule the Empire had always prospered, while it is now impoverished and largely in debt to foreigners. The conditions of the Empire consequent upon its increased intercourse and trade with foreign nations, makes it imperative that an enlightened policy shall be exercised by those controlling the Government. The jealousies of the southern Princes prevents confidence in any one of their own number being intrusted with the direction of Government; while STOTSBASHI and the most of the northern Princes are so humbled in their estates as to excite no such fear. We therefore expect to see STOTSBASHI restored to power, if not again as Tycoon, to such extent as to shape the policy of the Government, and to bring its affairs out of the present confused and unsatisfactory condition. We expect in such case, with peace prevailing, that our commerce with Japan, in common with other nations, will, in a few years, largely increase with great benefit to both nations. California is peculiarly interested in commerce with Japan, as the establishment of a stable governing power which will facilitate mutual trade will largely stimulate many branches of manufactures.

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DIED.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Friday, Jan. 7, at 11 P. M., ALEXANDER, youngest son of the late Frederick H. Bartholomew, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 43 West 37th-st.

CHATTERTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 9, of consumption, ALFRED C. CHATTERTON, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 213 West 21st-st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

COE.—At this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 9, FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., of Yonkers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOUGLASS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 8, ELIZA M., wife of Charles B. Douglass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 94 Bond-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 9, in Brooklyn, in his 88th year, JOHN EAGLE, late of the County of Monaghan, Ireland.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FOTHERINGHAM.—On Saturday, Jan. 8, EBENEZER FOTHERINGHAM, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral from the Chapel of the First Baptist Church, corner of Park-av. and 39th-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. All his friends and relatives are kindly invited to attend.

HOPKINS.—The remains of Rev. DAVID HOPKINS having been brought home for interment, the funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and the members of the Fourth Presbytery, are invited to attend without further notice. New-Haven Railroad train leaves 27th-st. at 11¼ A. M., returning at 2:24 and 4:47 P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

HUYLER.—At Hackensack, on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1870, JOHN HUYLER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the First Reformed Church. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 9 A. M.

HIELDERBRAND.—GEORGE, son of Henry and Annie Hielderbrand, aged 1 year, 10 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 9 James-st., at 2 o'clock, Jan. 11.

HYDE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 9, SARAH HYDE, sister of the late John E. Hyde, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the church of Rev. Dr. Crosby, in 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on Tuesday morning next, 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

☞ Norwich papers will please copy.

PRATT.—On Friday evening, Jan. 7, HARRIET P. SWITZER, wife of Adam Pratt, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 83d-st., first house west of 4th-av., south side, on Monday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHACKELTON.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870, MARY EMMA CURE, wife of W. B. Shackelton.

Funeral services will take place at No. 232 Grand-st., Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for friends on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York.

SLOANE.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, MARIA COGSWELL, widow of the late Hon. Douglas W. Sloane, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Parker Handy, No. 22 West 10th-st. Remains will be interred at Woodlawn.

SHETHAR.—After a severe illness, MIRIAM, eldest daughter of Samuel and Frances T. Shethar, in the 15th year of her age.

The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

WAUGH.—On Saturday, Jan. 8, JAMES L. WAUGH, aged 57 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Eureka Lodge No. 343, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

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DEFENCE OF ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. By HELEN RUSHTON.
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POLITICAL.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL Committee will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 22d-st. IRA O. MILLER, Temporary Chairman. GEO. F. COACHMAN, JAS. HUNTER, Temporary Secretaries.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Past Week.

For a week past we have been saying at regular intervals of four and twenty hours that there were no sales at the Exchange yesterday. During the entire week there was not a single public sale effected, and the dullness was shared by the entire market. This exhibits a marked contrast with the Spring week of last year, when operations were exceedingly brisk even for a lively season. Of course a few days may bring about a change, and it is anticipated by the brokers that the season will open in the course of a month with as much vitality as could be expected after the recent lethargy. There is certainly no reason to suppose that the real estate of New-York is not as promising an investment, if the money were free to go into it, as it has been any time within the past five years.

During the present week there are to be several sales at the Exchange, if the present announcements are realized. On Tuesday there is a Sheriff's sale of several lots on Second-avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, by MULLER & Co.; a sale of a cottage and lot on One Hundred and Tenth-street by D. M. SEAMAN, and a house on West Forty-fourth-street by A. J. BLEECKER & Co. On Thursday MULLER & Co. dispose of four lots, with buildings thereon, on Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

WM. H. RAYNOR reports the sale of two lots, northside Sixty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Boulevard, 25x100.5, at $10,500 each.

Mr. RAYNOR also reports that GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq., has just refused an absolute offer for four lots, south-east corner Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue; 102.2 on avenue, 100 ft. in depth and 2 on rear. Each 25x102.2. Six lots in all of $150,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cortlandt-st., s. s., indefinite, 0.1x2.6x2.5........ $100
Munroe-st., n. s., 68.2 ft. e. of Pike-st., 22x71.10x21.6x71.3........ 12,000
Willet and Stanton sts., 50x100........ 16,000
2d-st., s. w. s., 107 ft. n. w. of Avenue A, h. and l., 49x105.3........ 8,000
16th-st., n. s., 413 ft. e. of Avenue B, 125x92........ 27,000
33d-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., h. and l., 20x98.9........ 500
37th-st., n. s., 151.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 202x100.6........ 30,000
38th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9........ 4,250
38th-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 10th-av, 25x98.9........ 3,250
40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9........ 2,000
40th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x20.1........ 2,400
49th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 118x100........ 33,000
53d-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., h. and l., 75x100.5........ 70,000
55th-st., n. s., 68 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 34x100.4........ 6,500
84th-st., n. s., indefinite, 25.6x102.2........ 6,350
110th-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.11........ 18,000
129th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11........ 10,250
Lexington-av., w. s., 19.9 ft. s. of 49th-st., h. and l., 19.9x85........ 27,000
Nagle-av., (new,) 230 ft. n. e. of Elwood-st., (new,) 105x331.11x100x298.9........ 7,000
10th-av. and 35th-st., s. e. corner, 24.9x100........ 6,000
11th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 50x100........ 3,100

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,313, 3 years, { 1 year, per year.. $2,000; 1 year, per year.. 2,250; 1 year, per year.. 2,500 }
Bowery, No. 98, 5 years, per year........ 5,000
East 17th-st., No. 313, 6 years, per year........ 3,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic and Nevins sts., n. e. corner, 20x75........ $2,000
Bergen st., n. s., between Troy and Schenectady avs., 25x107.2, June 22, 1869........ 450
Same property, Jan. 6, 1870........ 550
Butler-st., s. s. 75 ft. e. of Bond-st., 100x100, deed 1862........ 2,600
Debevoise-st., s. s., 74.3 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 121.2x25x113.2x27........ 3,500
Grand-st., n. e. s., 118 ft. s. e. of 1st-st., 112.6x25.6x107.8x25........ 12,500
Henry-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Coles-st., 40x86........ 2,600
Herkimer-st. and Columbus-place, s. w. cor., 48x98x57x46x105x144........ 1,825
Herkimer-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 25x100........ 1,500
Hooper-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 200x40x100x100x100........ 6,650
Main-st., e. s., 25 ft. w. of Water-st., 68x44.6x9x11.6x9x31.11........ 15,500
Powers and Pacific sts., westerly cor., 175x100........ 22,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 44.8x100........ 4,000
Sands-st., n. s., 180.6 ft. w. of Bridge-st., h. and l., 24x100.4x24x100........ 4,950
Stagg-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 30x100........ 3,800
St. Felix-st., e. s., 169.3 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 19x70........ nom.
Van Buren-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100........ 1,500
Van Buren-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100; error in deed of description........ 600
Walworth-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Tillery-st., 25x100........ 1,200
Withers-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 89.3x—x79.8x2..5........ 2,900
2d-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of North 8th-st., 25x100........ 1,500
2d-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of North 8th-st., 25x100........ 1,500
North 2d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100........ 2,950
South 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100........ 9,750
8th-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 20x74.6........ 1,050
17th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.2x100........ 1,030
17th-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.2x100........ 1,050
17th-st. and 11th-av., westerly corner, 100x60.2........ 750
18th-st. and 6th-av., s. e. corner, 75x100........ 11,500
Bedford-av., n. e. s., 40 ft. n. w. of Wilson-st., 20x80........ 10,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 22 ft. e. of Canton-st., 98.9x18x97.10x18........ 4,600
Bushwick-av., e. s., adjoining Henry Lawrence's, about 4 acres........ nom.
Fulton-av., s. s., 60.11 ft. w. of Navy-st., 22.6x86.8x12x90.10........ 13,000
Gates and Tompkins avs., n. w. cor., 100x100........ 9,000
Graham-av. and Jackson-st., n. e. cor., 50x63.3x—x54.6........ 1,800
Sam Pike, s. s., 625 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100........ 2,725
Myrtle-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Steuben-av., 25x100, b. and s. 1846........ 900
Washington and Willoughby avs., n. w. cor., 21.9x100........ 16,000
Gates-av. and Monroe-st., n. e. cor., 16.8x80........ 4,000
6th-av. and 22d-st., n. e. cor., 25x100........ 1,000
11th-av., w. s., 60.2 ft. s. of 17th-st., 40x100........ 500
11th-av. and 18th-st., s. w. cor., 100.2x200........ 3,375

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Lots Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, map Henry Sheldon's property........ $475

Morrisania.

College-av. and Villa-place, s. e. corner, 16x96........ $5,500
Courtlandt-av., w. s. 50 ft. s. of Deman-st., 25x100........ 3,500
Halsey-st. and Railroad-av., n. e. corner, 155x230x36x265........ 3,520
Mary-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100........ 1,025
Washington-av., w. s., 89 ft. s. of 6th-st., 33x100........ 2,000

North Salem.

Purdy's Station to Somers' road, s. s., adjoining W. H. Moore's, 65x122........ $2,500

New-Castle.

Thomas Niland's property, indefinite........ $1,400

White Plains.

Lexington-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Ridge-st., 160x100 $1,700

West Farms.

Grove-st. and Woodruff-av., easterly corner, 50x100........ $800

Yonkers.

Webster-av., s. w. s., 150 ft. w. of Brook-st., 50x103 / Plot adjoining above, 6x80 } $2,700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

James-st., n. s., 70.10 ft. from Sheffield, 26x35........ $500
Kinney-st., n. s., 152 from Church-st., 29x112.6........ 7,500
S. Market-st., s. s., 19.4 ft. from Adams-st., 19.4x44........ 4,525

East Orange.

Mulberry-st., w. s., 100 ft. from William-st., 85.1x117.11........ $800

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., e. s., 18.8 ft. n. of S. 8th-st., 16.8x66........ $7,625
Sussex-st., lot No. 6, block No. 65, Powles Hook map, 25x100........ 3,575
Lot No. 23, block No. 35, Van Vorst map........ 8,000

Bergen.

Hallady-st., s. e. s., 380 ft. s. w. of Bramhall-av., 34x112........ $5,000
Washington-av., n. w. s., 23 ft. s. w. of Wabant-st., 23x100........ 1,300
S. e. corner of John Van Horn's land, 67x207........ 13,000

Hudson City.

Jackson-st., lots Nos. 44 and 45, Washington Village, No. 2, 50x100........ $4,000
Manners-av., w. s., 71 ft. n. of Franklin-av., 25x100........ 950
Lot No. 41, block No. 2, Hudson City Terrace Company........ 138
Lot No. 3, block C, and lot No. 25, block A, Bramhall map........ 925

Hoboken.

North 1st-st., 40 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 46x80........ $11,600

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, block No. 2, Jas. King's property. $1,000

Union.

People-st., lot No. 17, Maacken's map, 25x100........ $725
Lot No. 1,159, block No. 6, map Guttenberg........ 250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES, offer for sale the following desirable Houses and Lots:

W. 15th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k	W. 24th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k
E. 16th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n	W. 25th-st., 4-story e. b. b'k
W. 17th-st., 4-story h. s. b'k	E. 26th-st., 3-story h. s. b'n
E. 17th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n	W. 26th-st., 3-story h. s. b'n
E. 17th-st., 4-story h. s. b'k	E. 27th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 18th-st., 4-story h. s. b'k	W. 27th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 19th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k	W. 28th-st., 3-story h. a. b'n
E. 20th-st., 2-story e. h. b'n	W. 30th-st., 4-story h. s. b'k
W. 20th-st., 3-story h. s. b'k	E. 31st-st., 4-story e. b. b'n
W. 21st-st., 4-story e. b. b'n	W. 32d-st., 3-story h. s. b'n
E. 22d-st., 4-story h. s. b'k	E. 34th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 22d-st., 4-story h. s. b'k	W. 34th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n
W. 23d-st., 4-story h. s. b'n	E. 38th-st., 4-story h. s. b'n

Also a number of desirable first-class residences from 38th to 59th-sts., built in the best manner.
Also residences south of 36th-st.

FOR SALE—5TH AND 8TH-AV. LOTS, OPposite the Central Park.
Also, several plots of LOTS on the Boulevard, Morningside and Riverside Parks.
Also, several desirable plots of LOTS on the principal avenues and streets south of the Park.
Also, WATER FRONTS on the East and North Rivers.
Also, LOTS singly or in plots in desirable locations suitable for investment or immediate improvement.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PARTIES CONtemplating purchasing are requested to examine the new and elegant block of houses on the west side of Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH-AV. PROPERTY—A 5TH-av. corner, south of 14th-st., of extra size, well improved, now paying a good interest, and of great prospective value. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BEST PART OF 5TH-av., Murray Hill, a superior extra-wide house; early possession given. For further particulars, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to Real Estate, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the landed affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. Brown as an old auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A fine modern double store, west side, below Grand-st.; leasehold, with renewals; would exchange. Apply to G. B. WOOD, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, A VALUAble lot on Hudson-st., running through to and forming an L on Worth-st. Full particulars at the office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON South-st., a most desirable residence, with thirteen rooms and attic, bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, icehouse, complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Trinity Buildings, Broadway, New-York, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, N. J.—Every convenience except a mortgage; 10 acres under highest cultivation; will exchange for a desirable City residence; terms to suit. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine-st., New-York; WILEY, Agent, Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS IRON FRONT stores, Nos. 488, 490, 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st. For particulars apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS ON BROADway and on the streets near Broadway. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS OF STORE No. 48 Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs., and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed $250 per month; full particulars given or no attention paid. Address E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, between 14th and 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $800 to $1,000. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., BROOME AND WOOSTER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., under the direction of Charles H. Van Brunt, Esq., Referee:

6TH-AV.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings, known as Nos. 193 and 195, being together about 36.6x65 feet.

BROOME AND WOOSTER STS., (southwest corner)—Lot, with frame buildings, known as No. 55 Wooster-st., and Nos. 485 and 487 Broome-st.; size, 18.4x75 feet.

WOOSTER-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 147 Wooster-st., near Houston-st. 25x100 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF twenty-two valuable lots on 2d-av., 54th and 55th sts., under the direction of James O'Brien, Sheriff.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James O'Brien, Esq., Sheriff:

2D-AV.—10 lots comprising the entire front on the west side of 2d-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

54TH AND 55TH STS.—6 lots on the north side of 54th-st., and 6 lots on the south side of 55th-st., directly in the rear of the 2d-av. lots.

The streets and avenues in front of these lots are sewered and paved with Belgian pavement. Maps at auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, marble-top tables, bookcases, fine walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, enameled bedroom suites, mattresses, good Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also, mahogany pianoforte.
Catalogues early morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 44TH-ST. FOR SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 44TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 51 West 44th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., in fine order and with the modern conveniences; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class three-story frame cottage, with brick basement, and lot, north side of 110th-st., 480 feet west of 3d-av.; house in fine order, with all improvements. Full particulars and maps at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two new three-story brick houses and lots, south side Flushing-av., 40 feet east of Canton-st.; houses in good order, and sale positive. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
No. 10 Wall-st.
Orders for the purchase, sale and negotiation of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD promptly executed.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE annual meeting for the election of trustees, or transaction of other business, will be held at No. 84 Leonard-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. D. S. ARNOLD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at their office, No. 96 Broadway, New-York. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

WANTED—$3,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage, on first class property in New-Jersey. Address, Box 2,490 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities. on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
PAST DUE COUPONS
BOUGHT BY
LERY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
$25,000 LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75.
$50,000 CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS 7 PER CENT. BONDS AT 75 AND INTEREST.
ALL PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870.; 1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871.; 1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS, FIRMS AND corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following-described United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, which were stolen from the Adams Express Company. The Company claims the right to recover their possession whenever and wherever they can find them:

Nos. 56,869, 63,831, $1,000 each; Nos. 29,295, 29,296, 37,935, $500 each, first series of 1862; Nos. 27,593, 27,594, and 65,817 to 65,822, inclusive, $1,000 each, second series of 1862; Nos. 77,175 to 77,183, inclusive, for $1,000 each; No. 89,055, for $500, July series of 1865; Nos. 13,845 to 13,849, inclusive; Nos. 145,788, 145,739, $1,000 each; No. 101,751, for $500, July series, 1867.

Any person to whom any of these bonds may be offered will subserve the ends of justice, and confer a favor, by causing the arrest of the party offering the same, and notifying the undersigned or any agent of this Company immediately by telegraph.

HENRY SANFORD, General Superintendent.
OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
By order, S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. pro tem.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election.
JAMES S. MACKIE. Vice-President.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the former road has been leased.
It is fifty-eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $500,000 For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNS & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued......	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in..........	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum..........	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum.	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road.	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile......	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile.	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country;—assuming that a railroad *built* through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest* and *Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly-extolled wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high, pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

A SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, Seven per Cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF FOUR DIrectors for five years to take the places of Riley A. Brick, Cornelius R. Agnew, Thatcher M. Adams and Horace Winans, whose term of office has expired, will be held MONDAY, Jan. 10, between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUStees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¼	117½	5-20 Coupon, '67.	113¾	114
Coupon, 1881....	117¼	117½	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113¾	114
5-20 Regis., 1862.	115	115¼	10-40 Regis......	111¾	112
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114½	114¾	10-40 Coupon....	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	114⅝	114⅞	Gold............	122	122⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	114⅛	114⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac..	109⅛	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	113⅝	113⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of........	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,600 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at.	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds....................	1,500,000
Total........................	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 8, 1870.

By order of the Treasury Department, in addition to the sales and purchases heretofore noticed, I will, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, receive bids for $1,870,000 of Gold Coin, and on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, will receive offers of Five-twenty United States Bonds to the amount of the avails of the coin, if sold.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.
All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior, for the purpose of authorizing a lease of the Company's mines, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February next, at 3½ P. M. CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL............$300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1870.....$684,444 74

JANUARY 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

And have further ordered that certificates for FIFTY PER CENT., (being UNDIVIDED PROFITS,) be issued to the stockholders, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

This Company having divided to its stockholders FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX PER CENT. in the past twenty-one years, now issues policies entitling the holder to PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS.

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Cash capital.......................$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870..............302,572 28

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 8, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., which is payable on demand, at the office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 237 Broadway.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free, payable on and after the 15th of January proximo. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th instant, and so remain till date of payment.
Stock-registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for a period of sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.
Holders willing to make a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from this date.
H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a cash Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared from the net profits for six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on and after 10th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1870; until when the transfer books will remain closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

FOURTH DIVIDEND—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
Transfer books will close on the 6th inst. and reopen on the 10th inst. T. B. STOUT, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. No. 470 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies advertised to be opened 12th January," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 12th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
10 pieces black bunting.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
1,000 lbs. ⅛ round copper, 1,000 lbs. ¾ hoop iron; 200 4d. clout nails; 500 lbs. 12d. cut nails; 100 sheeps' skins in wool; 100 lbs. emery assorted, No. 0, ½, 1, 1½; 100 lbs. chalk; 25 bushels charcoal; 30 lbs. shoe thread, flax, "Barbour's," No. 3; 6 papers jack chain brass, Nos. 9 and 14; 6 papers jack chain iron, No. 9; 35 lbs. sheet brass, No. 18, wire gauge; 30 lbs. No. 2 brass wire; 300 lbs. black wax; 24 wood axes, Collins' cast steel; 36 ax handles; 24 sledge handles; 1 hack saw complete, 10 in., and 2 spare blades; 3 pair plyers, 7x8 in. round and flat; 2 doz. brass sliding bolts, 6 in., with socket; 2 waste cocks, to be selected; 30 sets gimbals for Argand lamps; 1 doz. sable lettering pencils, assorted; 1 ream sand paper, assorted; 1 rammer handle lathe; 1 circular saw, about 18 in. diameter; one (1) rip saw, about 24 in. diameter.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
1,400 lbs. 2⅛ in. A. A. lead pipe.
1,000 lbs. sulphuric acid, 500 lbs. muriatic acid, 1,000 lbs. six-sided, hot-pressed nuts, each ½ in., ⅝ in., ¾ in., ⅞ in., 1 in., 1⅛ in., 1¼ in., 1⅜ in., 1½ in., 1⅝ in., 1¾ in., 2 in.; 10 doz. brass sash pulleys, 2 in. diameter; 6 gross brass knob screws, ½ in.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.
130 gross iron flat head screws, 1½ to 2½ in. No. 9 to 13; 30 gross brass round head screws, 1⅛ in. No. 9; 1 doz. French band saws, 19 ft. x ½ and ¾ in. wide.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
25,000 lbs. Candles, naval standard.
40 sets of Steward's stores for 200, 300, 400 and 500 men—10 sets each.
5,000 hickory Hoop Poles, 10 ft. long.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are BONA FIDE manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles they offer to furnish.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster, U. S. N.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.
No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1869.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK-HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12	Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.........Jan. 15	CAMBRIA.........Feb. 5
EUROPA.............Jan. 22	IOWA.............Feb. 12
INDIA...............Jan. 29	CALEDONIA.......Feb. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.......Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....................Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.................Jan. 20
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.

The United States Mail Steamship,
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow Jan. 20.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain HOWES,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by Regular Sailing Packets weekly. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$600 per annum.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson.—The Spring Term will commence Feb. 3. Pupils entering any time previously, will be charged only from that date. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIED, President.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Girls, at Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen at No. 245 West 38th-st., on Monday and Tuesday, from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER offers her services for home instruction, or to read with young ladies history and literature. Address M., bookstore, No. 124 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for young children; would prefer the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, country or City; a thorough cook in meats, game, soup of all kinds and pastry; excellent baker; good testimonials. Apply at No. 220 4th-av., new No. 325.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family, or to nurse an invalid or child; is kind and attentive in sickness; wages $8. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding house; makes pastries, soups and jellies, an excellent baker; does the coarse washing; wages, $15. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washings, or would do ladies' by the month; good references given. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl with best City reference, a situation as ladies' maid, or for doing light chamberwork and sewing in a Protestant private family. Call at No. 434 West 26th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook and baker; would assist in the washing if desired; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 154 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.; first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, IN A private family, work by day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen at No. 212 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; good City references. Apply at 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine, or care grown children and do chamberwork. Apply at No. 267 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soup, fish, game, creams, jellies, boneing and larding; best City reference. Call at No. 52 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for house or chamberwork. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman (French) as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to assist in chamberwork; best reference given from last employers. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 19 Marion-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; the best of references. Apply at No. 310 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—WASHING BY A GOOD WASHer and ironer. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation as child's nurse and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 228 West 19th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., are wanted a number of servants to fill places now vacant, viz.. ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses and girls of all work.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand first-class and well recommended German, French, American, and Irish servants, both male and female.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335.—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE. German, French, American and Protestant servants our specialty, and always on hand, together with Irish. Call at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and responsible young Englishman of Protestant principles; is a thorough groom and driver; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; no children; is a careful and valuable man; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCHman and his wife (both Protestants) on a gentleman's place. The man as useful man; understands the care of horses, driving, milking cow, plain gardening, &c. His wife is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. A respectable couple, with the best of references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as first-class gardener or farmer, on or before the 15th of January; understands his business thoroughly; greenhouses, hot and cold grapery; best references from his last employer. Address A. B., for three days, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober and industrious; has the best City reference from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a Scotchman, with best City references; is thoroughly reliable, and understands his business in every respect. Call or address D. T., No. 12 North Washington-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A Protestant young man, in a private family; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 116 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; understands his business; has the best City references. Call on Monday, at No. 1,252 Broadway.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 28 years of age, who speaks and writes Spanish, French, English and German fluently, is open to an engagement; no objection to traveling; best City reference. Address C. W., No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, Washington House.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO ARE temporarily disengaged can get an opportunity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk—one who is quick and accurate and who writes rapidly and handsomely, and is familiar with entering watches, jewelry and fancy goods. None others need apply. Address by letter only, with name, references and salary expected, FELLOWS & CO.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress and nurse; one who understands taking charge of an infant. Apply with references between 12 and 2. on Monday next, at No. 14 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS CAN GET an opportunity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE, pas tres jeune, demande une place dans une famille respectable, pour soigner des enfants et caudre. S'addresse à No. 506 Sixième-av., entre la 30me et la 31me rue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM HAVANA, CUBA.

TO TAKE EFFECT JAN. 1, 1870.
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 40c. (gold.)
For ten words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi River, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50 (gold.) For each word over ten words, 75c. (gold.)

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

BLACK BASS OF THE LAKES OF America (Grystes Nigricans.)—The advertiser wishes to procure a quantity of this fish for acclimatization in this country during the coming Spring, and will be glad to treat with any one wishing to undertake their delivery here. Address A. B., care of Mr. LAFARGUE, No. 1 Adelaide-place, London Bridge, London, England.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $ 20, $25, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

PREPARING FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.
BARGAINS
STOCK CLOSING OUT.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 60c.
NECK RIBBONS, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS.
CLEARING OUT
OUR PLUSH VELVET AND SILK HATS, 25c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING.

TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS.

LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, 25c. to 75c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, 3c., 6c., 10c. 12c. a yard.
RICH TRIMMINGS, 20c. to $1 a piece.
SILK VELVETS, 10c. to 50c. a piece.
WIDE SILK VELVETS, 10c. to 25c.
VELVETEENS CLOSING OUT, 40c., 50c., 65c.
SILK PLUSHES CLOSING AT 70c.
BONNET VELVETS, 65c., 75c., 90c., $1.
SILK AND SATINS CLOSING OUT.
GREAT REDUCTION.
GOODS
CLOSING OUT
REGARDLESS OF COST.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

CLOTH GLOVES CLOSING AT 25c., 31c., 40c.
KID GLOVES, 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
PARTI-COLORED KIDS CLOSING AT 50c.
REAL JOUVIN'S KIDS, SOILED, 50c. pair.
GENT'S KID GLOVES CLOSING, 75c.
ENGLISH MERINO HALF-HOSE, 25c.
CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL HOSE, 10c.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS CLOSING, 25c. pair.
NECK-TIES AND BOWS, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 50c.

Bargains in Embroideries.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 15c., 25c., 50c.
WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS CLOSING.
CHEMISETTES CLOSING OUT, 37½c. to 95c.
LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 15c. and 25c. a piece.
WORKED SETS, 40c. to $2.
LACES AND ILLUSIONS CLOSING OUT.
GENTS' AND LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS CLOSING OUT from 5c. up, all qualities.
RUFFLED COLLARS CLOSING at 6c.
LACE AND MUSLIN COLLARS CLOSING.

GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

FANCY GOODS.
CLOSING LOT OF SPOOL COTTON, FULL LENGTHS, 1c.
SEWING SILKS CLOSING OUT, 1c.
FANCY BUTTONS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
CLOSING FANCY COMBS, 10c. to 25c.
SETS OF JEWELRY, CHAINS, PINS, &c.
BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, FANS, &c., &c.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1776, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE OWEN, SMITH OWEN, WILLIAM H. HISCOX and REUBEN L. ALLEN, under the name of G. & S. OWEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WILLIAM H. HISCOX retiring from the firm. The remaining partners will continue the business under the same firm name, and settle all accounts of the late firm.
GEORGE OWEN,
SMITH OWEN,
WM. C. HISCOX,
REUBEN L. ALLEN.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1, 1870.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THIS IS to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of COCHRAN, HAMILTON & CO., in the City of New-York; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling on commission of bonds, gold and securities; the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, ROBERT COCHRAN, WILLIAM H. HAMILTON and HENRY CLAPP, all of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York; special partner, WELLINGTON CLAPP, of said City of New-York; the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash; the partnership is to commence on the 3d day of January, 1870, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1873.
ROBT. COCHRAN, WM. H. HAMILTON, HENRY CLAPP, } General partners.
WELLINGTON CLAPP, Special partner.
(5c. rev. stamp—canceled.)

JAN. 1, 1870.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, as Bankers and Brokers, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the name of SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., expired 31st ultimo, and was by mutual consent dissolved.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
HOWELL W. BICKLEY.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH will succeed to the business of the late firm in Philadelphia, under the name of D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

EDMUND D. RANDOLPH and HOWELL W. BICKLEY will continue the business in New-York, the style of the house to be EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL, G. G. HAVEN, A. FINDLAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 62 Wall-st.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL, A. FINDLAY, JR., R. L. SMYTH.

JAN. 1, 1870.
THE FIRM OF RUFUS HATCH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the members of the late firm will continue their offices at No. 17 Broad-st. Mr. RUFUS HATCH will settle the business of the late firm of RUFUS HATCH & CO.
H. H. BAXTER,
RUFUS HATCH,
JAMES M. SELOVER,
WILLIAM LEMMON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.
MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
JOHN P. M. RICHARDS IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, No. 204 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESUMES THE butter, cheese and produce business at No. 109 Front-st., succeeding WM. A. KEELER.
JAMES R. KEELER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is today admitted as a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

HAVING ADMITTED MY BROTHER, MOSES TAYLOR CAMPBELL, as a partner, the firm in future will be SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.
(Signed,) SAMUEL CAMPBELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of A. MILLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. MILLER & CO.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT IN CONSEquence of impaired health, retires this day from our firm. DUTILH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SAFES.

SAFES! SAFES!! CLEARING OUT SALES!!!

For the next fifteen days the entire stock of LILLIE'S Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 3 Park-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will find in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will find in my friend."—DICKENS.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MR. FECHTER,
THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
who will be supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870,
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
(in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled
RUY BLAS.
PERSONS OF THE DRAMA:
RUY BLAS..........................MR. FECHTER
Don Salluste..........................L. R. SHEWELL
Don Cæsar..........................F. C. BANGS
Marquis de Santa Cruz..................T. E. MORRIS
Don Manuel Arras........................E. COLLIER
Count de Camporeal......................C. MUNROE
Marquis de Priego........................C. GREEN
Montzage Codavenga....................F. G. MAEDER
Antonio Ubilla..........................H. A. RENDLE
Gudiel..................................J. B. BRUTONE
Pages, Ushers, Alguazils, Lords, &c.
PRINCESS..........MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
(Her first appearance in America.)
DUCHESS DE ALBAQUERQUE, MRS. BRADSHAW
CASILDA..................MISS MARY MADDERN
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
RUY BLAS.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TO THE PUBLIC.
In acknowledging Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S highly flattering welcome during the eight performances of the past week, and with the desire of responding to the numerous requests for Mr. FOX'S appearance in a round of comedy parts, the management beg to state that, during the interval necessary for the production of Mr. G. L. FOX'S entirely new and SPECIAL PANTOMIME,
the programme will embrace the following popular impersonations:
PAUL PRY.................in.................PAUL PRY
AMINIDAB SLEEK.......in....SERIOUS FAMILY
JACQUES STROP.........in.....ROBERT MACAIRE
TOBIAS SHORTCUT.....in..........THE SPITFIRE
All of which comedies are in active preparation for immediate production, on the withdrawal of
THE WRITING ON THE WALL,
THE WRITING ON THE WALL,
Which will be repeated every evening and Saturday and Wednesday matinees,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX.
The most popular comedian of the day.
THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED AND ADMIRABLY ACTED
BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Ferguson Trotter (of Piccadilli)........GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen:
Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c. Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
IN ACT 3D, THE INTRODUCTION OF
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
Received nightly with roars of laughter.
It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..................................Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
RENTREE OF THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, ROBERT STICKNEY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF THE EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS
of the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe in
HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

SEASON OF 1869-70.
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT THE HALL OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1870.
Given by the Professors and Pupils of the Conservatory.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Polonaise Brillante for two Pianos..........Kucken
2. Duett—Gondola..........................Kucken
3. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Donizetta.....Vieuxtemps
4. Piano Solo—Les Couriers...................Ritter
5. Song—Over the Wide Sea...............Donizetti
6. Grand Duo—(Norma)......................Thalberg
7. Song—Judith—Scene and Aria............Concone
8. Piano Solo—Berceuse, (Cradle Song)..........Chopin
PART SECOND.
1. Grand Duo—(Don Juan).......Wolf and Vieuxtemps
2. Piano Solo—Fantaisie in G Minor.........Beethoven
3. Duett—Io Vivo E T'Amo.....................Campana
4. Piano Solo Grande Valse Caprice de Concert, Jos. Vuniawski
5. Grand Fantasia—Somnambula....................Piatti
6. Song—Una Stella Confidente, with Violoncello Obligato..............................Robandi
7. Concerto in D Minor (first movement).Mendelssohn

REV. WM. H. MILBURN

Will deliver his
TWO POPULAR LECTURES,
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN PARIS,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock,
In the Hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.,
FOR THE BENEFIT
of the
MISSION WORK OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
Mr. MIRON A. WARD WILL PRESIDE AT THE ORGAN.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, (numbered,) $1 for each, or $1 50 for both lectures—may be procured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FREE EXHIBITION OF GRAND OIL PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, day and evening. The entire collection of SUPERB PICTURES, by Mr. ALEX. WUST, are to be sold at AUCTION Jan. 14, by
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.
Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.
Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.
Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

IN THE WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT OF MIDDLESEX.—In the matter of the Trusts of the will of ANDREW CLARKE, late of Belmont, near Lifford, in the County of Donegal in Ireland, Esquire, deceased; and in the matter of the County Courts act, 1867. To James Gillespie, of the County Donegal Infirmary, in Ireland, surgeon, and Ann, his wife; and to Samuel Whalley, now or late of Sansom-st., Philadelphia, in the United States of America; and to John Whalley, James Whalley, and William Whalley, believed to be residing in some part of the said United States of America, and to whom else it may concern. Notice is hereby given that Mary Jane Whalley and Susan Whalley, legatees named in the will of Jane Whalley, formerly of Porthall, near Lifford, in the said County of Donegal in Ireland, but late of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, aforesaid, widow, deceased, intend to apply to the Judge of the above Court held at No. 82 St. Martin's Lane, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 18th day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for payment out of the said Court of a sum of £515 17s. 6d., consolidated 3 ⅌ cent. annuities, and £12 14s. 3d., cash, transferred and paid into the said Court by Charles Rivers Freeling, of No. 1 New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the said County of Middlesex, Esquire, Barrister at Law, the Trustee of the said fund. This notice is published by order of the Judge of the said Court, who will on the day and at the time named proceed to hear and dispose of the said application.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1869.
VIZARD, CROWDER, ANSTIE & YOUNG, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the said County of Middlesex, Solicitors for the Applicants.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-PAYING UP-TOWN SCHOOL for sale. For particulars address "School," No. 54 West 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT THURSDAY, WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS, COSTUMES AND A SPLENDID REGIMENTAL BAND, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In order to give due effect to the arrangement of the scenes, the green curtain will mark the termination of the acts instead of the usual act drop.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged, in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Hugh Chalcote, as originally played by him, Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Colonel Sir Alexander Shendryn, Bart., of "Ours," as originally played by him..Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Sergeant Jones, of "Ours" Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Lieutenant Angus McAllister, of "Ours," as originally played by him.....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
The Prince Perovsky, as originally played by him, Mr. C. FISHER
Major Samprey, of "Ours," as originally played by him.....................Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Bradley, a gamekeeper.....................Mr. PECK
Benson...............................Mr. J. CURRAN
Mary Netley..................Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lucy Shendryn...............Miss E. MESTAYER
Blanche Haye, an heiress, as originally played by her in London.....Miss LOUISA MOORE
In which she will sing a new song entitled, "If My Glances Have Betrayed Me," composed by Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
Ellen....................................Miss DAY
Military Band, Troops, Camp Followers, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS:
ACT FIRST.
The Avenue at Shendryn Grange, with view of the Park and distant country. The Sergeant and the Gamekeeper. An Interesting Double Event. Blanche and Mary. Speculation. The Russian Prince. The Colonel of "Ours." An Old Man's Fears. The Lieutenant of "Ours." A Young Man's Love. The Game at Bowls. A Quiet Pipe. Hugh Chalcote's Gift. A Contrast of Couples "Under the Greenwood Tree." Roses and Thorns.
A Thunder Shower and its Consequences.
ACT SECOND.
Boudoir and Drawing Room in Sir Alexander's Town House, in St. James' Park, London. Doubts and Fears. The Colonel's Legacy. The Lawyer's Letter. Bad Tidings. The Quarrel. The Parting. "Annie Laurie." The Song. Blanche and Angus. The Lover's Farewell. The Miniature. The Prince's Suit. Mary and Hugh. The Mustering of "Ours." Mary's Enthusiasm. The Infection Caught. The Troops. "Forward." The March by Moonlight. "The Girl I Left Behind Me."
ACT THIRD.
The hut near Sebastopol, with the various contrivances of the officers for eating and enduring the rigors of a Crimean Winter. "Her Song Again." Angus' Love Letter. Chalcote's Toilette. The Sergeant's Surgery. Dinner. The Loan of a Gridiron. Sir Aleck's charge to Hugh. A Sudden Arrival. Lady Volunteers. A Petticoat Drill. A Meeting. The Bayonet Wound. The Cooks in Council. An Irish Stew. Cookery and Courtship. The Battle. Alarm of the Ladies. The Noble Prisoner. Revelation and Repentance. A Happy Return. Safe! Safe! The Colonel's News. Generosity of the Prince. Peace. Union. "Her Song Again." McAllister's March.
THE BAND OF "OURS."
THURSDAY, seventeenth time, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of CENTRAL PARK AND WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
Entire new scenery.......by.Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes........................by.............Thos. Joyce
Properties......................by..............J. P. Deuel
Machinery.....................by.....Dunne and Assistants
SECOND HAMLET MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ON FRIDAY, JAN. 21,
DER FREISCHUETZ,
Grand Romantic Opera in three acts by C. M. Von Weber,
by the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
with the kind assistance of the
NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY
and an excellent cast of Soloists.
Conductor..........................CARL BERGMANN
The opera will be put upon the stage regardless of cost. New sceneries, new costumes, &c.
Admission....................................One dollar
Reserved seats..........................One dollar extra
Box for four persons........................Ten dollars
Tickets sold at the music stores of Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.,
Open every day and evening.

IXION AT 8.	LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND,
IXION AT 8.	LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT,
IXION AT 8.	BELLE HOWETT, LILLIE HALL
IXION AT 8.	ED. RIGHTON, CLARA FISHER.
At 2 every day	The great hit, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	Olivia Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	Rosa Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day	J. M. Ward, WITHOUT A NAME.

To be seen all day.

THE GREAT STONE GIANT,	30 Cents
THE GRAND MENAGERIE,	30 Cents
THE LIVING ANIMALS,	Admission.
THE MILLION WONDERS.	Admission.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S

READINGS will be given in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on
THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH INST.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. At Schirmer's, No. 701, and McFarland's, No. 947 Broadway, and at J. N. Pattison's music store, under the Hall. Mr. Vandenhoff's address is No. 15 Washington-place.

1870. "LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK." 1870.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.
The tableaux will be presented at 9 o'clock precisely, and the Grand Procession will immediately follow.
Chef de Orchestra...........................C. S. Grafulla
Leader Promenade Band...................C. W. Wernig
Leader Orchestra...............................F. X. Diller
Private Boxes on sale at office Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.
C. T. JONES, President.
A. J. HUNTOON, Vice-President.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL OF the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT APOLLO HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.
TICKETS, $2

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.
On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now forming for Second Quarter Soiree this (Monday) evening, Jan. 10, at 9½ P. M.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S DANCing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st.—All dances taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient, unsurpassed and fronting the park; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 1 ABINGDON-SQUARE, CORNER of Bank.—Desirable rooms, furnished en suite or singly, with or without board; or would let rooms with privilege of cooking. Terms moderate.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with board, (private table if desired,) in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

A PLEASANT BED AND SITTING room to let, with board, on second floor; every modern convenience; references required. No. 97 Clinton-place.

ROOM TO LET—WITH FIRE AND GAS, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 45 East 18th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A SUITE OF FOUR rooms; hot and cold water; every convenience; with or without board. Apply at No. 1,179 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children, under six, and nurse, near New-York City; two rooms, communicating, required; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms and full particulars, JAY, Box 5,068 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a respectable private family; location desired below 30th-st., between 4th and 6th avs.; references. Address G. B., Box No. 1,512 Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR.............................Proprietor
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
POSITIVELY
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF WM. H. AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD,
(their engagement at Washington commencing Jan. 17.)
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE ACCOMPLISHED VOCALIST,
MISS NULLY PEIRIS,
who will make her debut in a beautiful selection of operatic gems.
First night of a new operatic, dramatic and sensational drama in one act and one scene, with five characters, in five minutes, invented and written by Wm. Horace Lingard, entitled
ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER,
in which Mr. LINGARD will sustain
FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE
SPITALFIELD WEAVER,
principal characters by WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
LINGARD SKETCHES,
including his new and life-like portraitures of
JAMES FISK, JR., and JAY GOULD, Esq.
PLUTO, PLUTO,
with new features, introducing a new grand
CANCAN and SHOO, FLY,
and a dialogue between
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN;
OR,
THE BRITISH LION VERSUS THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
Friday—Benefit of DICKIE LINGARD.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The vast preparations which have occupied the united artistic resources of this theatre for the last six months in the production of Jos. C. Foster's Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, entitled the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
not having reached that completeness desirable for the perfect mise-en-scene of this gorgeous production, the management feel constrained to postpone its first representation for a few days, when it will be produced at an outlay of over
$75,000
on a scale of splendor unexampled in
THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Jan. 10 and 11,
Susanna Centlivre's raciest comedy of last century habits,
THE BUSYBODY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, first production of
MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S
NEW AND ORIGINAL LOCAL COMEDY,
SURF;
OR,
SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH,
with superb local scenery, costumes a la mode, and an IMMENSE COMIC CAST.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.

SEVENTH WEEK of the popular burlesque,
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
Elegant scenery, popular music, and elaborate costumes. Second week of the great Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty, and Hengler's Minstrels, and Brass Band. New acts, new songs, new dances. Twenty-two performers. Admission, 50 cents. Matinee SATURDAYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. JAMES MACE, the World's Champion, in an exposition of the ART OF SELF DEFENCE, in a Grand Set-to with Mr. POOLEY MACE. TOM AND JERRY, IRISH OUTLAW, ROBERT MACAIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING RINK.

A. McMILLAN...................................Manager
THE BEST SKATING IN THE CITY TO-DAY.
ICE LIKE A MIRROR.
FINE MUSIC.
Ask conductor to let you off at 46th-st.
Photographs taken every hour.

MEETINGS.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. RIDGWAY and others.

THE PROPERTY OWNERS ON 6TH-av., above 42d-st., are invited to attend a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.
JOHN C. HART, Secretary.

LECTURES

HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD will give his celebrated lecture on "General Sheridan," in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free. The public are invited.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 300TH "WAR WITH ENGLAND" lecture. Binghamton 10th; Owego, 11th; Elmira, 12th; Easton, 13th; Danville, 14th; New-Brunswick, 15th. Tammany—Old Fogies, next SUNDAY.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, lately copartners in trade under the name and firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, the bankrupts above named hereby give notice of the sale at public auction, on the 11th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Commercial Salesrooms, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described debts, promissory notes, paper and choses in action due to the late firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, from the individuals and firms hereinafter named, as follows: Mrs. Frances C. Tracy, City of New-York—Cash loan 6th November, 1866, $200. F. T. Irwin, City of New-York—Cash loans 24th November, 1866, $35; 21st December, 1866, $15; total $50. Wm. Clark & Sons, Lee's Cross Roads, Penn.—Promissory note due Oct. 22, 1867, $322 98. A. & J. Kempinski, Petroleum Centre, Penn.—Promissory note due Aug. 25, 1867, $1,429 07. In September, 1867, Tracy, Irwin & Company, for the purpose of collecting said debt, attached the unclaimed half part of 1,120 acres of land in Stone County, Mo., value unknown, said to belong to the debtors. T. W. Ashby & Co., Charlottesville, Va.—Balance of promissory note due Aug. 9, 1867, $834 69. Less collateral note of Geo. F. Holmes, due Dec. 2, 1867, held by the Fourth National Bank, New-York, for $232 79. There is also a collateral note of Mary M. Fitch, due Nov. 2, 1867, for $64 67, in the hands of the attorneys of the assignees for collection, sold without the debt. J. W. Baxter, New Berne, N. C.—Two promissory notes, one due Dec. 4, 1865, $603 28; one due March 4, 1866, $649 29—$1,252 57. Collateral notes to above account sold with the debt: Benj. F. Biddle, due Jan. 1, 1862, $54 81; Fred. Bryan, due June 10, 1861, $88 81; R. A. Russell, $329; R. G. Cobb, $210 27; Samuel S. Biddle, due Jan. 1, 1862, $39 56; Wm. A. Cox, due Feb. 25, 1863, $113 50; Wm. A. Cox, due June 6, 1860, $22 95; James Arnold, due Nov. 18, 1861, $43; Ed. Arnold, due Nov. 23, 1861, $74 79; George W. Charlton, due Dec. 1, 1861, $67 53; Enoch H. Lane, due Jan. 1, 1862, $27 36; W. B. Wadsworth, due March 8, 1863, $78 94; W. B. Wadsworth due Sept. 28, 1860, $54 69. N. Lyon, West Point, Ga.—Promissory note, due Oct. 20, 1867, $457 77. There is a collateral note of James M. Ward, due July 1, 1867, for $2,690 06; to secure above note, and other notes of the said N. Lyon, held by the Fourth National Bank of New-York, and Benkard & Hutton, New-York. D. J. Holloway & Co., Thomasville, Ga.—Balance of draft due Dec. 11, 1866, $906; draft due Jan. 27, 1867, $1,254 05; cash loan, Nov. 9, 1867, $118 94—$2,278 99. The Ninth National Bank of New-York hold as collateral to above, note of T. C. Redding, due Sept. 9, 1867, for $1,015 17. C. P. Roberts, Macon, Ga.—Account due Nov. 17, 1867, $152 28; insurance, $2 02; promissory note, due Oct. 11, 1867, $422 98; promissory note, due Nov. 10, 1867, $482 98—$1,150 26. J. Feltner, Bros. & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Account due Nov. 12, 1867, $95 22; account due Nov. 21, 1867, $62 61; promissory note, due Feb. 21, 1868, $1,267 50—$1,425 33. James M. Hawthorne & Co., Morrison's Mills, East Florida—Promissory note, due March 9, 1867, $130 95. Nathan A. Padgett, Houston, Texas—Balance of account and promissory note due July 18, 1867, $4,808 03. The payment of this note is secured by a mortgage made by the said Nathan A. Padgett to the bankrupts, dated 15th of February, 1867, upon about 920 acres of land in Baldwin County, Ala., which mortgage and all interests of the assignees in the land described therein, is sold with the note. Myers & Co., Millican, Texas—Balance of draft due Jan. 8, 1867, $718 32. H. C. Haslett, Liberty, Va.—Promissory note due May 15, 1867, $150; promissory note due Dec. 18, 1867, $497 40—$647 40. S. Stein, Vicksburg, Miss.—Promissory note due Feb. 7, 1868, $1,049 22. J. H. Osborn & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.—Promissory note due Jan. 26, 1866, $171 82. Julius Schwab, Brooklyn, L. I.—Promissory note due Dec. 24, 1867, $876 28. C. W. Clapp & Co., Hartford, Conn.—Promissory note due Jan. 13, 1868, $440 88. Also, the following-described property of the estate of the bankrupts: 1 watch, 1 copying press. Also, the following-described claims and property belonging to the separate estate of William W. Tracy, one of the said bankrupts: One share Indemnity Fire Insurance Company; two shares Relief Fire Insurance Company; two shares American Velvet Company; draft of H. Renard, of Montreal, Canada East, dated 13th May, 1867, at sight, for $100; the interest of the said William W. Tracy in the estate of Frederick Tracy, deceased. The interest of William W. Tracy being an undivided one-fifth in a fund of about the sum of $20,000 held in money and various securities by the executors, &c., of Frederick Tracy, deceased, which said fund is set apart to the widow of the said Frederick Tracy, deceased, for her dower for her life, and is distributable on her death between the said Wm. W. Tracy and the other distributees, under the will of the said Frederick Tracy, deceased. The interest of the said Wm. W. Tracy in the estate of Frederick Tracy, deceased, is sold subject to an assignment of the same, executed by the said Wm. W. Tracy, on the 10th day of September, 1867, to Eliza R. Tracy, Frances N. Tracy, Catherine M. Tracy and Mary G. Tracy, to secure the payment of the sum of $3,500.—Dated 23d December, 1869.
BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY, WILLIAM S. WILSON, JOHN BYERS, } Assignees.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &C., AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH, & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a fine COLLECTION of ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, &c., comprising over 10,000 prints suitable for illustrating—many very scarce and valuable; also, rare engravings and portraits framed, comprising distinguished Americans, foreign celebrities, dramatic, historical, medical, &c., &c. Also, a number of very valuable autograph letters, Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, and others. See catalogues, engravings, &c., on exhibition.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock, sale of fine ENGLISH BOOKS—illustrated. STANDARD and JUVENILE WORKS. Catalogues ready.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes and their friends, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, has, through its sisterhood and brotherhood, undertaken a mission work in the chapel on the south side of Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The brotherhood of the parish has assumed the rent of the room and other expenses, amounting to between $600 and $700 a year. The brotherhood also desires to assist the rector in caring for the sick and needy. As one method for procuring the necessary means for its work, it has arranged for two lectures to be given in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, at 8 P. M., on Tuesdays, the 11th and 25th of January, 1870, by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, on the following subjects: "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," "What a Blind Man Saw in England."

The stockholders of the "Free German School," Nos. 140 and 142 East Fourth-street, held their semi-annual meeting yesterday. Reports were made, showing that the number of pupils in the school averaged 565 during the last six months. They were instructed by eleven teachers, in eleven schoolrooms. The receipts of the school during that period were $6,247 43, chiefly from school money, and the expenditures $6,233 13, mainly for teachers' salaries. Besides the receipts named, $5,000 from the Excise Fund were granted and handed over to the school in November last.

The Young Men's Christian Association have a social gathering of the members and their lady friends this evening, at their new building, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Members elect are also invited.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD will give his celebrated lecture on "Phil. Sheridan" this evening, in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. The lecture will be free.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. RIDGWAY and others, will address the temperance meeting at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McELROY'S,) corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, this evening. The house should be filled.

EDWARD WARDLOW, 22 years of age, who resides at No. 33 East Thirty-seventh-street, while intoxicated last evening at the Mills House, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, attempted to commit suicide, by stabbing himself in the breast with an oyster knife, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound, when he was seized by a companion and prevented from consummating his design. Poverty was alleged as the cause that induced him to make the attempt upon his life.

Skating will commence in earnest to-day at the various rinks, if Jack Frost holds his own. At MACMILLAN'S pond in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, it is announced that all is ready for the ladies and gentlemen on runners. The Central Park ponds are not yet prepared for them.

The first annual reception of Ocean Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., of which Mr. CHARLES VANDERWART is President, will take place at Irving Hall, next Friday evening. The members of the Grand Lodge are invited to be present, and it is expected to be a brilliant and enjoyable entertainment. Mr. MORTIMER GREEN will act as floor manager.

Before the German Freethinkers' Society, at No. 101 Hester-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. JACOB SCHOENHOF lectured on the "Origin, Development and Subsequent Decay of Feudalism and Serfdom in Europe in the Middle Ages."

A fine collection of engravings, some 10,000 in number, many of them extremely rare, will be sold at auction by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., at Clinton Hall, this evening.

FRANCISCO ZEPADO, the Cuban who committed the felonious assault on HENRY and MARY LEWIS on Saturday night, as already published, was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, to await the result of the injuries.

HENRY HARMAN, who was injured some time ago by a blow on the head from an ax in the hands of DENNIS HARTNETT, is reported to be in a dangerous condition at the New-York Hospital. The assailant is still in the Tombs, awaiting the result of the case.

ADELINE HOFFMAN, who shot JOSEPH BINNS in the saloon No. 103 Chatham-street on Wednesday last, was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING for trial.

CATHARINE GEARY, a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday at No. 23 Mulberry-street, without medical attendance. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, and also in the like case of JOHN NEVINS at No. 538 West Twenty-ninth-street.

JOHN A. BOLIEN, a German, 70 years of age, died yesterday from injuries received some days ago by being thrown from his wagon in Broadway, near Forty-second-street. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BROOKLYN.

An unknown man fell into the river at the foot of Van Brunt-street, on Saturday night, and although efforts were made to rescue him, he was drowned.

D. B. WOODWARD, a carpenter, residing at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Baltic-street, slipped and fell on the sidewalk in Warren-street, on Saturday night, and broke his right leg. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The tailoring shop of M. P. LINDERBERG, No. 142 Clinton-street, was damaged to the extent of $200 by fire on Sunday morning.

The dwelling No. 124 High-street, occupied by ROBERT GATES, was damaged by fire about $150 yesterday afternoon; insured.

In the Forty-ninth Precinct there were 101 street lamps not lighted on Saturday night.

LONG ISLAND.

The contractors of the connection between the South Side Railroad and that part purchased of the Flushing line are pushing the construction of the road bed in a very energetic manner, and will, no doubt, have the connection finished so that the South Side Company can run their trains into Hunter's Point by Spring.

Mrs. HALLETT, of Riverhead, was robbed one day last week of a box of jewelry, while purchasing goods at the store of TERRELL & TAFT. While busy looking at the goods, she placed the box on the counter, and when ready to go no box could be found.

The steel works at East Hampton, which have been closed during the holidays, resumed work on Thursday last.

The citizens of Hempstead and people living along the proposed branch running from the above place to Valley Stream, on the South Side Railroad, are rapidly subscribing for the stock. As things look at present, work will be commenced early in the Spring.

The residents of Port Jefferson have subscribed $9,100 toward the extention of the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad to that place.

The work on the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad is rapidly progressing. It is intended to have trains running into Southampton on the 24th inst.

At the recent corporation meeting at Sag Harbor, it was resolved to petition Congress for the cession of the arsenal building, long disused by the General Government, in this place.

Mr. CHARLICK, President of the Long Island Railroad, has contracted for a fine depot at West Hampton.

Rev. W. H. TAILOR, of Staten Island, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Greenport.

Rev. WM. H. KNOUSE, of Cutchogue, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Deep River, Conn.

Justice SILLIMAN sentenced FANNING, who cut open MULLANY'S head last Friday evening in Flushing, to the County Jail for sixty days, but on account of the pleadings of his mother, let him off with a payment of $25 to MULLANY.

Mrs. READY was sentenced by Justice QUARTERMAN to the County Jail for ninety days for breaking windows in College Point, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, induced by the use of too much liquor.

NEW JERSEY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the saloon of PETER CONWAY, on Wyckliffe-street, Newark, was broken into and robbed of property valued at $20. Four boys, ranging in age from sixteen to eighteen years, are suspected of the theft. One of them, named DANIEL KELWAY, has been arrested.

The ball is up at BRADY'S immense skating Rink, corner of Montgomery, Henderson and York streets, Jersey City. The establishment has been elegantly fitted up, and a fine band of music has been engaged. At the opening to-night the New-York Skating Club and FRANK SWIFT, ENGLER, MACMILLAN and other experts will exhibit their skill.

The Steuben Monument.

The Steuben Riflemen and the trustees of the Steuben Monument Association of this City met at the Steuben House yesterday afternoon. Mr. SIXTUS C. KAPFF, the Chairman, made a report with regard to an interview he had with ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR concerning the erection of a monument on the grave of General STEUBEN, near Steubenville, N. Y. He stated that the funds on hand thus far, for the purpose named, consisted of $500 appropriated by the Legislature, and intrusted to ex-Governor SEYMOUR, $943 raised by the Steuben Monument Association in former years, and $416 made up by the Steuben Riflemen by a festival last Fall. It was resolved to receive further contributions up to Feb. 1, and then to determine upon the execution of the monument. It having been further stated that ex-Governor Seymour and General Frans Sigel, O. Ottendorfer, Frederick Kapp, Judge J. J. Freedman and Sixtus Kapff had agreed to deliver addresses at the inauguration of the monument, it was resolved that the inauguration take place June 1 next. The meeting then adjourned.

OUR PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

The Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution—Memorial of the New-York Prison Association.

The memorial of the Prison Association of New-York to the Legislature in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, as to our Penitentiary system, which will be laid on the table of the members next Wednesday, contains many interesting facts, of which we present the following summary:

The Inspectors, in their annual report made Jan. 1, 1869, asked from the Legislature appropriations to the amount of $1,005,900 for the current year, to wit:

For Sing Sing Male Prison	$414,550
For Sing Sing Female Prison	28,175
For Auburn Prison	201,700
For Auburn Insane Asylum	20,775
For Clinton	340,700

And this, in addition to the earnings at the prisons, which, in 1868, were about $320,000 and would not probably be less in 1869. And they reported that the annual earnings of the prisons fell $242,734 88 short of their ordinary annual expenditures. This financial result, causing our prisons to be a yearly drain upon the State Treasury, is not a sudden event, arising from recent occurrences, but is the legitimate and inevitable result of our pursuit of the same system for more than a quarter of a century. Referring to the second report of the Inspectors (that of last year being the 21st,) it appears that the deficiency in the first year under the existing system (viz., 1848) was $61,640 48, and it has gradually grown to about $250,000. Amidst this continuing and growing result of annual deficiencies the question has been ever uppermost: How does it happen that with 2,000 to 3,000 full-grown prisoners, and most of them able bodied and in good health, enough cannot be earned to pay expenses which, at most, do not much exceed $200 to each person?

At one time it was thought that the "contract" plan, whereby the labor of the prisoners could be hired out, would answer. It was tried, but it was supposed to interfere with mechanical industry outside the prisons, and restrictions were thrown around it; and now, after many years of trial with and without such restrictions, it has clearly failed in its object of making the prisons self-supporting. The crisis growing out of our present condition is so palpable to the Association, that it feels as if it would be wanting in its duty, if it delayed presenting them until those minor matters were looked into; for the annual appropriations for prison purposes are increasing in rapidity and amount to a degree hitherto unknown in the history of the State.

For the past five years they have been as follows:

1865	$594,275 00	1868	$905,336 40
1866	664,384 0C	1869	1,199,498 15
1867	1,013,766 00		
Forming an aggregate of			$4,367,259 65

This is a statement of legislative appropriations only, which are so much scattered among various acts of the Legislature, and make their appearance on so many different pages of the statute book, that it may not be in all respects a correct account of all the moneys expended for prison purposes. To guard against all error in the matter, we have obtained from the Comptroller the following statement of actual expenditures for the several five years ending on the 30th September, in each year:

1865	$578,909 38	1868	$988,188 17
1866	692,294 96	1869	1,147,051 58
1867	896,909 11		
Making an aggregate of			$4,303,353 20

We have five State Prisons—at Sing Sing for males, at Sing Sing for females, at Auburn for the sane, at Auburn for the insane, at Clinton for males, in which, at the beginning of this year, we had 2,930 cells and 2,995 prisoners. In Sing Sing there were in the male prison, in 1868, 102 more prisoners than cells; and in the female prison there have been for ten years more prisoners than cells; at one time (1865) there were fifty-two more prisoners there than cells. This state of things strikes at the very foundation of our boasted "separate" system of prison discipline.

The increase of crime amongst us seems to be greater than the increase of population. In 1847, with a population of about 2,700,000, the number of our State prisoners was 1,421. Now, with a population of about 4,000,000, we have 2,881 prisoners. So, that in that period, the number of convicts have increased more than 100 per cent., while the population has increased about 55 per cent. Be that, however, as it may, even if population only keeps pace with crime, it is most evident that it is time to make preparation for an inevitable increase, which may, in the next twenty years, as it has in the past twenty, double the number of our State prisoners, and that by a steady increase.

1. There shall be a Board of Managers of Prisons, to be composed of five persons appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years.

2. That Board shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and have such power and perform such duties in respect to other prisons in the State as the Legislature may prescribe.

3. They shall appoint a Secretary who shall be removable at their pleasure, perform such duties as the Legislature or the Board may direct, and receive a salary to be determined by law.

4. The members of the Board shall receive no compensation other than reasonable traveling and official expenses.

5. The Board shall appoint the warden, clerk, physician and chaplain of each State Prison, and shall have power to remove them for cause, only after an opportunity to be heard, on written charges.

6. All other officers of each prison shall be appointed by the warden thereof and be removable at his pleasure.

7. The Governor may remove any of the managers for misconduct or neglect of duty, after opportunity to be heard on written charges.

8. The five managers first appointed shall, as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one shall expire at the end of each two years, during the first ten years.

9. This amendment shall go into effect on the first Monday of January next after its adoption by the people; from and after which date, section 4 of article 5 of the Constitution shall be null and void.

Express Stocks and Carpet-Bag Plantations.

In the case of BIRDSALL vs. JOSLYN, et al., a motion was made before Judge FREEDMAN, in the Superior Court, for leave to issue a commission to examine GEORGE WASHINGTON, JAMES K. POLK, both colored, and several other parties in the State of Louisiana. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $185,000 for damages caused to him by the defendants converting 800 shares of the express stock of WELLS, FARGO & Co. The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that a "runner" of the defendants advised him to go into some speculation, and finally introduced him to defendants, and on the 30th of January, 1864, defendants loaned to the plaintiff $64,000, the plaintiff at the same time delivering to defendant 800 shares of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stock, as collateral security for the loan. The same day, as alleged, the defendants pledged these same 800 shares to W. T. COLEMAN & Co. for a loan of $150,000. In April, the plaintiff, in order to help the defendants, paid $32,000 to the defendants, though the loan was not yet due; but not supposing the defendants to have parted with the stock.

In the latter part of April, 1863, the defendants failed and plaintiff then ascertained that his stock had been pledged. The defendants, in June following, represented themselves as the owners of an interest in the crops growing on two plantations in Concordia Parish, in the State of Louisiana, 900 acres of which was in cotton, together with other crops thereon. The defendants finally succeeded in inducing the plaintiff to give them a release and take an assignment of the defendants' interest in the crops on the Concordia plantations, the proceeds of which resulted in the sum of $3,500 only. Plaintiff subsequently learned that there was not over twenty acres of cotton really gathered on the plantations. The motion is now made with a view to obtain the testimony of parties familiar with the condition and crops of the plantations at the time of the representations of defendants.

The motion was denied with costs.

T. B. ELDRIDGE for plaintiff; BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOEL for defendants.

The Early Martyrs—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Morrogh.

"The Martyrs" was the subject of a lecture last evening by Rev. WILLIAM P. MORROGH, D. D., pastor, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A. The church was filled to repletion. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the poor under the care of the Confraternity of St. Vincent de Paul, and the sum realized for this charitable object must be large. The lecturer began by portraying the horrible condition, spiritually considered, of the world when our Saviour sent abroad his twelve disciples to carry the truths of Christianity among the nations; and the gigantic obstacles against which they had to contend in overturning the paganism which then prevailed. He alluded to the labors of St. Peter in Rome, where he took up his residence in the house of Senator Pudens, a Roman dignitary who had become a convert to Christianity, and in which city the persecution of Christians began A. D. 64. He briefly described the varied horrible tortures that were inflicted on the early believers by the Emperors NERO, TRAJAN, ADRIAN and their successors down to and including DIOCLETIAN, at the close of whose reign these bloody persecutions were ended by the accession of CONSTANTINE, the first Christian Emperor. He spoke, too, of the Catacombs of Rome and of the country round about, where these early Christians, hunted, tracked, and put to death in all ways that refined cruelty could invent, sought refuge from the monsters of paganism, and found a place where they could, down in the bowels of the earth, celebrate the divine mysteries of religion. In many of these are yet to be seen the altars erected for the performance of Christian rites. Six millions of Christians, it is estimated, laid down their lives for the faith during the 300 years of persecution which was set on foot by the infamous NERO. In closing, the lecturer drew a striking contrast between the church, buoyant and vigorous over the civilized world to-day, and its condition when to be known as a Christian was certain to insure martyrdom. The lecture was replete with historic incident, and was delivered in a most impressive manner. Many of the audience expressed their desire for its repetition.

Charity for All—Posthumous Praise for Secretary Stanton—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER took for the text of his discourse, last evening, the story of Zaccheus, the Roman tax collector, of small stature but large means, who climbed a sycamore tree to get a sight of the Saviour as he passed through the streets of Jericho. Zaccheus was a man of bad repute among the people who paid taxes in those days, but on better acquaintance was found to possess some admirable qualities. From this fact the speaker drew the lesson that those men are not the worst who are looked upon with greatest disfavor among their fellow citizens. Men who are regarded as hard and stern, and even mean and dishonorable, are often found to be personally very agreeable men. This was doubtless the case with many political leaders who are maligned by newspapers and held up to the public as monsters of unscrupulousness and brutality. It was curious, he said, to read the biographies of some of these men after their death, when the world made haste to do them justice, and gave them credit for as many virtues as they had formerly found vices or weaknesses in their character. Take as an eminent instance the late Mr. STANTON. Six months ago he was represented as the rudest and most bearish of men. One would have thought that he had no heart at all, and yet no sooner was he dead than the newspapers were gushing with letters and anecdotes showing the tenderness and gentleness of his nature, and he was likely to go down to posterity as a man whose heart and sensitive feelings were the prominent traits of his character. A good deal was heard of the corruptions of the Ring and the unscrupulous character of the men who manage our local affairs, and yet he did not doubt that if any one were to get inside of the Ring he would find there men of the purest character, and of sterling integrity—men who in their private relations possessed the greatest sweetness and beauty of character. He had no admiration for the City Hall of the neighboring Metropolis, and did not suppose that those who traded in justice there were worthy a place on the calendar of Saints; but yet he did not believe they were anything like so bad as they were represented to be. He did not wish to extenuate their bad acts, but believed men should look more at the redeeming qualities of their neighbors, and not be so ready to condemn them as totally devoid of merit.

Perilous Times—Fraud, Divorce and Gambling.

Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., acting pastor of the Congregational Church, worshiping at Rutgers Institute, preached yesterday morning from the words "In the last days perilous times shall come," (2d Timothy, iii., 1.) It was, he said, strange that Paul, writing in the days of persecution, when Christians were constantly exposed to scourging, imprisonment and death, should point forward to these later times as the perilous ones. He proceeded to show how a Christian civilization increased the perils as well as the power of the Church, by opening to good men scenes of business and pleasure from which they were formerly excluded, by the perversion of science and free inquiry, by the legal forms and Christian names given to vice, and finally by a formalism which could not have existed in the early Church. There were no doubt frauds and breaches of trust in the old times, but these things were not looked for in a Church that had left all things for its faith in God. The Roman practice in reference to divorce was perhaps as bad as ours, but it was not then under the sanction of a nominally Christian government and a so-called Christian public opinion. He had heard a deacon rebuke the boys of the Sabbath School for gambling with marbles, with tickets for a Chicago gift enterprise in his pocket. The ancients believed that Jonah was carried to Nineveh by the whale, around by way of Gibraltar and Cape Horn. He would sooner believe it, than that imitating the maxims and practices of the world would carry the Church nearer to Heaven.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

An order has been received at the Navy Yard, directing that fifty sailors be enlisted for one year to do the ordinary labor of the yard, and that they be paid $30 per month besides rations. The men already enlisted under this order are above middle age. The Government deems it just to confer such favors as it may have at its disposal upon old United States tars and marines.

The pilot house of the *Roanoke*, iron-clad, was taken ashore a day or two ago.

The *Benecia* is about ready to sail for China.

A draft of 140, mostly landsmen, arrived from Boston a few nights since.

One hundred and thirty-two sailors have been ordered on board the United States storeship *Onward*.

The second-class steam frigate *Powhatan* arrived on Saturday, and is lying off the Battery.

Twenty-eight marines arrived at the Navy yard from Washington on Friday evening last and were sent to the barracks. They were under command of First Lieutenant KNOX.

Since Wednesday last the Admiral's new flag has been floating from the masthead of the *Vermont*. Instead of the old blue flag, with two stars, it consists of white and red stripes, without the jack or field of blue with white stars. The flags of Commanders, Captains, &c., have also been altered by order of Admiral PORTER.

It is reported that Admiral PORTER is to sail for Europe about the 1st of June next. Before that time the uniforms of the marines and their officers will undergo a change. It is understood that the pantaloons are to be dark blue, with a red stripe. This, it is said, will be the fifth change made since the close of the war.

Funeral of James Logan No. 2.

Some excitement prevailed among certain classes in this City yesterday, a rumor having spread like an unseen infection that the remains of JAMES LOGAN No. 2 were about to be removed to their final resting-place. Multitudes of interested and disinterested persons had gathered to witness the funeral procession, which passed at 2 P. M. from Bellevue Hospital down Broadway, and formed an immense column, in the centre of which moved the hearse, and on either side of it the dreary *cortége* marched four abreast in front and rear of the remains. The procession was composed in the major portion of the veriest roughs and rowdies of the metropolitan slums. The friends and sympathizers, who were legion, wore badges and a variety of insignia with the willow, under which was inscribed, "JAMES LOGAN." This created much sensation among the multitude of the populace, of all ages and both sexes, who were spectators at one of the most remarkable funerals that has for a long time crossed the avenues of this City. The body was taken by the Fulton Ferry to Greenwood Cemetery.

Fire in the Bay—A Tugboat Burned.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, while the tugboat *Jonathan Chase*, Captain DALTON, was returning to the City, after having towed the bark *Mendota* as far as Quarantine, when off Robins Reef Lighthouse, fire was discovered breaking out from around the steam chimney. The men made all efforts to extinguish the fire, but the wind was blowing so strong they were unable to stop its headway. They launched a boat, and were picked up by the Staten Island ferry boat *Northfield*, Captain FREELAND, and brought to the City. The burning tug was afterwards towed by the tug *Unit* on to the Jersey flats.

Judge Smith's Decision in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Case—Card of Messrs. McFarland and Moak.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In most of the daily morning papers of this City issued on the 6th inst., there appeared what purported to be a statement of General MARTINDALE, which was to be used on a motion to be made in the Susquehanna Railroad case, at Albion, in the County of Orleans, on the 20th inst., to vacate the judgment of Justice E. DARWIN SMITH, entered therein.

The numerous stars in the General's production indicate that portions of it are, for some reason, suppressed. That statement can have no possible legal pertinence on the hearing of the motion in which it is proposed to be used, and could not, therefore, have been embraced in the motion papers, and prematurely furnished for publication to the daily press of the City of New-York before the service thereof upon the attorneys for Mr. RAMSEY, to whom they were addressed, except for the evident and intentional motive and design of defaming Judge E. DARWIN SMITH'S character as a man and as a Judge.

As we the undersigned are named in that statement in connection with the Judge, and with the proceedings on the occasion of the entry of judgment in the case lately tried before his Honor Judge SMITH, at the City of Rochester, we feel called upon, in justice to that upright Magistrate, and in fairness to the public, to state, as the truth is, that every word, sentence and intimation in the statement of the distinguished General, imputing to Judge SMITH, by inuendo or otherwise, any irregularity, unfairness, partiality, or any proceedings or conduct upon his part unbecoming a Judge, are, so far as we are concerned, or so far as we have any knowledge, utterly and totally false and scandalous.

In relation to Judge SMITH'S conduct, or in relation to the correctness of his conclusions in this matter, in so far as they affect the parties to the suit, we leave them to take care of themselves and of their rights in the manner prescribed by law, believing, however, that Judge SMITH'S decision will stand as the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the final determination as to the rightful control and ownership of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, until some better reason can be assigned for its reversal than such ungentlemanly, unprofessional and untruthful imputations upon the integrity of a Judge whose character is above suspicion, as are contained in this statement of General MARTINDALE, the leading counsel of JAMES FISK, Jr., in this controversy.

N. C. MOAK,
JOHN H. McFARLAND.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 7, 1870.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

A Case Involving $100,000 Worth of Property.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 8.

An important suit in chancery has recently been decided by Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Bay Circuit. The litigation which culminated in this suit has lasted several years, and the facts developed are interesting, and more than a little out of the ordinary course. The history of the transaction in brief is somewhat as follows:

In 1861 the late NELSON P. STEWART, of this city, claimed to be owner and was in possession of the property in dispute, which is called the "Drake Mill property," and consists of about forty-four acres of land on the Saginaw River, opposite Bay City, in Wenona, and upon which there is a steam saw mill. STEWART'S title of record was defective, owing to the fact that certain deeds relating thereto had never been recorded, so that by the record he appeared to own only two-fifths of the premises. ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD held a mortgage given by STEWART upon this other property for $6,500. Sept. 13, 1861, while in possession of the mill upon said premises, STEWART was stricken with paralysis, and lingered along until June, 1863, when he died. In May, 1863, STEWART'S equity of redemption in the property covered by the Litchfield mortgage was sold by a receiver, to whom STEWART had executed an assignment under a decree upon a judgment creditor's bill in the United States Court, and at the sale LITCHFIELD became the purchaser. A short time prior to this, DANIEL BURNS and JOHN DRAKE, who resided at Bay City, having discovered the defects in STEWART'S recorded title, obtained quit-claim deeds from the parties appearing to have the title of record to three-fifths of the property in dispute, and under cover of this title went into possession of the mill, which had remained vacant since the fall of 1861, when STEWART was taken sick, as above stated. LITCHFIELD commenced ejectment suit in the United States Court, September, 1863, against BURNS & DRAKE, to get possession from them.

This case was tried in July, 1864, resulting in a verdict and judgment for LITCHFIELD for four-fifths of the property. LITCHFIELD then filed a bill in chancery to obtain conveyance from BURNS & DRAKE of the remaining one-fifth, and in due course obtained a decree in his favor to that effect. BURNS & DRAKE took a new trial under the statute by payment of costs in the ejectment suit. The next term of the Court was to commence Nov. 1, 1864. On Sept. 5, 1864, BURNS presented for record at the Register's office of Bay County a deed dated Sept. 10, 1861, (prior to the assignment to the receiver,) purporting to be executed by STEWART and MARY E., his wife, to A. L. DUGRAFF, of Iowa. The Register, suspecting from its appearance that the deed was a forgery, called the attention of the County Clerk and prosecuting attorney to it, and under the advice of the latter had photographs of it taken. The next morning BURNS called at the Register's office and took the deed away. Nov. 15, 1864, BURNS & DRAKE applied for a continuance of the ejectment suit, which was denied. The next day a new application was made and denied. On the 24th or 25th a third application was made, which was also denied. Nov. 26, 1864, ABNER C. JOHNSON filed a bill in the Bay Circuit Circuit, claiming to be the owner of the premises and in possession, and alleging that BURNS, DRAKE and LITCHFIELD had set up some claim to these premises, which was a cloud upon his title, and praying for the removal of this cloud. JOHNSON claimed title through deed from STEWART to ALONZO L. DUGRAFF, of date Sept. 10, 1861, and deed from said DUGRAFF to THERON K. WILKINS, dated Dec. 21, 1861, and deed from WILKINS to himself. LITCHFIELD answered this bill, charging collusion ond conspiracy between JOHNSON and BURNS & DRAKE; that the alleged deed from STEWART to DUGRAFF was a forgery, and that DUGRAFF and WILKINS were both fictitious personages. He also filed a cross bill containing similar allegations, and praying for a decree declaring the STEWART deed to DUGRAFF a forgery.

In December, 1864, the ejectment suit in the United States Court was tried the second time, with the same result as upon the former trial. Defendants moved for a new trial, and thus delayed execution until the last of January, 1865, when a writ of possession was issued, under which LITCHFIELD was put into possession. BURNS and DRAKE, or JOHNSON, afterwards took possession again by force, and an *alias* writ issued, under which LITCHFIELD was put in possession again. In May, 1865, LITCHFIELD obtained an order in the suit commenced by his cross bill aforesaid, for the production of the deed from STEWART to DUGRAFF, and in compliance with which a paper was produced which purported to be such deed, and which accorded generally with it as recorded. Meantime one LYON, of Flint, acting in the interest of JOHNSON, had obtained possession of the photographs and negatives taken of the deed offered for record and recorded as aforesaid. The Register of Deeds, however, on being shown the paper so produced as the deed from STEWART to DUGRAFF, testified that it was not the one which he had recorded, and also that the certificate of record on the back of this paper so produced, purporting to be signed by him, was a forgery. In this statement he was corroborated by the persons to whom he had shown the deed at the time of the recording of it. The deed recorded, according to the description of those who saw it, was a very bungling forgery, but the one produced was nearly perfect; so much so, in fact, that very strong evidence was given as to its genuineness by those familiar with the signatures. The deed recorded was signed MARY E., instead of MARY A., which was the name of Mrs. STEWART, and the one produced was signed M. A. STEWART instead, while Mrs. STEWART testified that it was customary for her in signing such papers to write her name in full—MARY A. The witnesses were CHAS. L. DIBBLE and REBECCA BAINES. Mr. DIBBLE had died before the testimony was taken, and the imitation of his signature was so perfect that many who were familiar with it testified to its genuineness. Mrs. BAINES had no recollection of signing such an instrument, but her handwriting had been very successfully imitated. Some time after the Register and other witnesses aforesaid had been sworn in the case, one of the photographs of the deed was unexpectedly discovered and produced, from which it was quite apparent that the paper produced was a different instrument. Pending the case, LITCHFIELD'S counsel published a notice in the papers at Bay City, Detroit, and Davenport, Iowa, offering a reward for information of A. L. DUGRAFF and THERON B. WILKINS, but obtained no such information. The alleged deed from WILKINS to JOHNSON was not recorded or produced until March last, when it was put in as evidence in the case. It bore the date of Oct. 22, 1861, instead of Dec. 21, as stated in the bill. JOHNSON produced several witnesses who testified to having seen both DUGRAFF and WILKINS; the former at Bay City, with STEWART, in the Summer of 1861, and the latter at the same place in the Fall of 1861, and at Flint in the Summer and Fall of 1864, but none of them knew whence they came, nor whither they had gone. This testimony the counsel for LITCHFIELD contended was wholly unreliable to prove the existence of any such persons. The property involved was worth from $12,000 to $15,000 when the litigation commenced, but it has increased in value until now it is estimated to be worth more than $100,000. It was this bill and cross bill that were recently decided as above stated by Judge SUTHERLAND. This case was argued Dec. 30 and 31 last by W. L. WEBBER, of Saginaw, and J. MARSTON, of Bay City, and A. POND, of this City, for LITCHFIELD, and by S. M. GREEN, of Bay City, and Mr. MILLER, of Saginaw, for JOHNSON, and was decided Jan. 7, inst. The original bill was dismissed and the relief prayed for in the cross bill granted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅝; 1865, Old, 85¾; 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 84⅛; Illinois Central, 102⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼; Erie Railway Shares, 17¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 9d. for Red Winter. Flour, 21s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 32c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 8—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86⅛; 1865, Old, 85¾; 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 84¼; Erie Railway Shares, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 102⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the they have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s.@8s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 103s. ₱ tierce, of 304 lbs. for New Extra Prime Mess. Bacon, 6s. ₱ cwt. for New Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Jan. 8—2:30 P. M.—The Bourse is now firm. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened heavy and quiet, at 91⅛@91¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat.

PARIS, Jan. 8—8 P. M.—The Bourse is buoyant. Rentes, 74f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed flat at 6 thalers 56 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed flat at 14 marc bancos 14 schilling.

HAVANA, Jan 9.—The following is the condition of the markets for the week ending Jan. 8: SUGAR—Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 87,000 boxes, 9,000 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 5,000 boxes and 1,200 hhds. to foreign ports, and 2,600 boxes to the United States; there was but a small business done, and prices are unchanged; the difficulty on account of taxes still exists. LARD declining; in tierces, 21¼c.; in twenty-five pound tins, 23½c. FLOUR firmer. BUTTER dull at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb. TALLOW firm at 12½c. ₱ lb. BACON firmer. PETROLEUM steady. POTATOES steady; quoted at $4 50 ₱ bbl. HAMS in demand; Common Salted, 25c.; Sugar-cured, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb. LUMBER steady. SHOOKS—Box active; hhds. in demand at $2 62½. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $2. HOOPS firm. FREIGHTS steady. EXCHANGE—On London, 11½@14 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, sixty days' sight in, gold, 1@1½ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 3@3½ ₱ cent. premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 36½@35¼ ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—EXCHANGE scarce at 1-10 off buying, and 1-10 ₱ cent. premium selling. FLOUR easier at $3 50@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet at 83c.@85c. for No. 1, and 77¼c.@77¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon, No. 2 steady at 77¾c., cash, and 78¾c., seller February. CORN firmer at 71c.@71¼c. for Regular No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was nominal at 70¼c.@71c. OATS quiet at 40c. RYE active and steady at 68c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 80c.@85c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES nominal at 91c. PROVISIONS easier. PORK closed quiet and easy at $27 30, cash, and $27 75, seller February. LARD firm and steady at 16c. MEATS firm and steady; Rough Sides, 12½c.; Short Rib Middles, 13¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10¾c. HAMS nominal at 14c.@14¼c. for Green, and 14¼c.@14¾c. for Sweet Pickled. Dressed HOGS dull but higher at $10@$11 25 for Good to Choice. Live HOGS firm and higher at $8 90@$9 15 for light shipping; $10 25@$11 for good to extra shipping. CATTLE quiet, steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and steady at $1 10@$1 13 for Winter Red. RYE quiet at 88c.@90c. for No. 2, 93c. for No. 1; offerings light. CORN firmer and in good demand at 80c.@81c. for strictly sound samples Mixed Ear. OATS dull and no demand; prices unchanged. BARLEY inactive and nominal; Fall at $1 10@$1 35. COTTON—Middling, 24c.@24¼c. for No. 1; Low do. 23¼c.@23¾c. WHISKY held at 93c., but without activity. PROVISIONS quiet and firmer. Mess PORK held at $27 50; demand light. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. for fully-cured and pickled. BACON—No demand; 13c. for Shoulders, 16c. for Clear Rib, 16½c. for Clear Sides, asked. Packed HAMS, 19½c.@20c. LARD—16½c. for Kettle; Prime Steam, 15½c.@15¾c. Green MEATS firmer; offerings light; sales at 10c.@10¼c. for Shoulders, 12c.@12½c. for Sides, 14c.@15c. for Hams. EXCHANGE at par buying, 1-10 ₱ cent. premium selling.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON, nothing doing. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Extra, $4 12@$4 25; Double Extra, $4 25@$4 62. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, in the elevator, 98c.@$1; No. 1 do., $1 10@$1 15; Choice, $1 20. CORN firmer; White, 65c., in bulk; Mixed, 69c. for sacked; White, sacked, 75c.@80c. OATS easier at 46c.@48c., in bulk, and 50c.@55c. sacked. BARLEY heavy; Minnesota Spring, $1 18. RYE dull at 75c.@78c. WHISKY firm at 93c.@94c. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $27 50@$28; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD firmer at 15¼c.@16¼c. for Prime Steam to Choice Kettle. Live HOGS steady at $7@$9 for Light to Heavy. CATTLE steady; Fair to Good, $4@$5; Prime to Choice, $5 50@$6 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 25c. FLOUR steady and fairly active; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT firm, receipts small; Prime to Choice Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 45. CORN advanced; receipts small; White, 95c.@98c.; Yellow, 90c.@93c. OATS and RYE unchanged. Mess PORK quiet at $30@$31. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 17¼c.@18c. WHISKY in good demand at 99c.@$1.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—COTTON firm; stock scarce; Middling Upland, 25¼c.; Middling Orleans, 25¾c.@26¼c. FLOUR inactive; Illinois and Ohio Winter Wheat Extra Family, $5 25@$6 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT inactive; Pennsylvania Red, $1 27@$1 30. RYE sells at $1. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 87c.@92c.; Old unchanged. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. BARLEY—Two-rowed New-York at $1; Four-rowed Canada, $1 25. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 20¼c.; Refined, 29¾c.@30c. GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY firmer at $1 01 for wood bound.

OSWEGO, Jan. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 75 for White, $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 27½; Prime White Canada, $1 60. CORN steady and quiet at $1 08. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Up-lake Canada held at $1 08. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 45 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $19@$20. SHIPSTUFFS, $22@$26. MIDDLINGS, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 78c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 8.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 15; Regular do., $1 04; No. 1 Red, $1 08½; No. 2 do., $1 02½. CORN—New held at 78c., and 76c. bid. Dressed HOGS better at $11@$11 50. GRAIN IN STORE JAN. 1—375,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 68,000 bushels Barley. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 209,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Corn, 103,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—COTTON steady; Middling, 23¼c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged; sales 36 hhds. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $27 50; Bacon Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD, 17c. HAMS, Sweet-cured, 22c. WHISKY unchanged.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—WHEAT unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 140 bags White Michigan at $1 40. RYE dull and easier; sales 190 bags State on private terms. CORN is nominally quoted at $1 12 for Old Western Mixed, and $1 for New Round Yellow. BARLEY is neglected, and the market is easier, holders being very desirous of realizing. OATS steady at 58c.; sales 173 bags.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—FLOUR steady; City Double Extra, $4 25@$4 75. WHEAT steady at 82¼c. for No. 1, 77¼c. for No. 2. OATS and CORN unchanged. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS unsettled at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 24¼c.@24¾c.; sales 3,800 bales; receipts, 3,186 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,135 bales. HAY—Prime, $27 50. Mess PORK, $29. Other articles unchanged. Business dull. GOLD, 121¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 101¾. Sight DRAFTS, ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Receipts, 5,153 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,980 bales; New-York, 1,830 bales; New-Orleans, 26 bales; Philadelphia, 725 bales; stock on hand, 4,308 bales; market dull; good Ordinary, 18¾c.; sales 5,500 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—COTTON quiet at 24¼c. for Middling; receipts, 1,279 bales; exports, 1,211 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 65c. LARD, 18c.@19c. Bulk SHOULDERS nominal at 12c. SIDES, 16¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8.—Spirits TURPENTINE firmer at 42c. RESIN steady; strained, $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $1 85. COTTON steady; Middling, 23¼c.@24c.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,068 bales; exports, coastwise, 584 bales; sales 80 bales; market unchanged and offering Low Middling at 23¾c.@23¾c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—WHEAT dull and nominally lower. CORN declining; Old and No. 2 Mixed, 85c. OATS heavy; No. 1 State held at 50c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 8.—COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 290 bales Middling, 24¼c. Receipts, 688 bales; exports to the Continent, 245 bales; coastwise, 1,514 bales.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Nothing doing in FLOUR, GRAIN, PORK, LARD, and HIGHWINES, except retail ots at previous quotations.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,235 bales; exports, 4,151 bales; sales 700 bales; Middlings at 24¼c.; market easier.

MOBILE, Jan. 8.—COTTON in good demand; closed quiet; sales 1,750 bales Middling at 24c.; receipts, 1,648 bales; exports, 1,936 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 8.—COTTON—Market firmer. Sales 563 bales; receipts, 540 bales. Middling, 23¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 105. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 122¼.

[Advertisement.]

A thousand ladies who are using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH testify to its value not only as a protection against burglars, but as an indispensable assistance in the management of servants and the household. Send for pamphlet. Look out for infringements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	Jan. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Jan. 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

City of Mexico	Jan. 13	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 2 P. M.

For Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of New-York*, at —.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—L. Friend, H. D. Law, C. W. Snow, H. Newburn, W. G. Reid, A. G. Palmington, Jno. Gannon, J. S. Benigh.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24	Sun sets..... 4 52	Moon sets..12 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 17	Gov. Island. 2 06	Hell Gate.. 3 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship River Clyde, (of Glasgow,) McVicar, Calcutta Sept. 19, with mdse. to Philip Mackay. Passed Sands Head Sept. 21, the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 21. Had light winds off the Cape, thence to the equator moderate trades. Sighted St. Helene Dec. 1, and crossed the equator Dec. 13, in lon. 28 20 W. Jan. 1, Chas. Smith, a seaman, native of Sweden, aged 38 years, died and was buried at sea; Jan. 2, lat. 33 43, lon. 73 18, encountered a gale from S. E. to S. W., lasting about 20 hours.

Schr. C. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Blew away light sails, sprung bowsprit and lost deck load.

Schr. Ira Hudson, Greely, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. L. Adams, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.

Schr. G. R. Phelps, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Margaretha, Baxter, Glencove.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; brig Regina, from Grand Turk.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, New-York; brig Castillian, Matanzas; schrs. Lilly, New-York; Emma, Baltimore.

Off the port—Bark The Queen, Liverpool, and schr. T. D. Wilder, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 8, A. M.—Arr. schr. Oliver Jameson, from Savannah 6 ds., for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Owen P. Hinds, Five Sisters, Sidney, C. Tyler, and Kate E. Rich.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The following vessels went ashore on Cape Cod in the gale of Saturday last:

British brig Eclipse, of Yarmouth, N. S., Captain Merrill, from Turk's Island for Boston, with salt, struck on Wood End; both masts were cut away; vessel leaks badly, and will probably be a total loss; crew saved.

Schooner S. and B. Small, from Baltimore to Boston, with white oak timber, ashore at Wood End; will have to discharge to get off; crew safe.

Another schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Long Point.

Spoken, &c.

Mysore—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, was signalized Nov. 21, off the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—Sld. steamers Zazoo and Saxonia, for New-Orleans.

Arr. barks John Griffin, at Havana from New-York, and R. W. Griffiths, at Matanzas from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The Inman steamship Etna, from New-York, arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and sailed for Liverpool.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES
ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

G. F. GILMAN.
TEAS.
NO. 129 FRONT-ST.,
New-York.

ACHE OR PAIN, HOWEVER SEVERE or acute, summarily and permanently cured by HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. No. 246 Grand-st., New-York. Sold by druggists.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CONNECTICUT
INVESTMENT.
FREE FROM
STATE, LOCAL
and
GOVERNMENT TAXES.
AIR LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK & BOSTON.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN
AND
WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD CO.
OF CONNECTICUT.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT
is made TRUSTEE for the BONDHOLDERS, and all bonds are issued from the office of, and must be countersigned by, the
COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE.

They are issued only as the work progresses, and FOR BUT ONE-HALF OF THE ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURE ON THE ROAD.

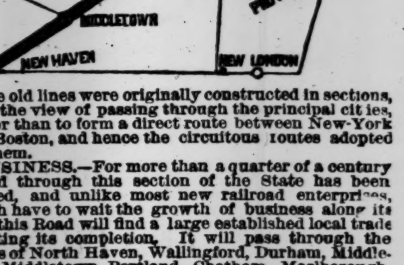
THE COMPANY NOW OFFER $500,000 OF THEIR BONDS at par and interest.

AS A SECURITY.
THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the
GRAND AIR LINE ROUTE
BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

The line will be 52 miles in length, running between New-Haven and Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will connect with the New-York and New-Haven Road at its Eastern terminus, and with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road at its Western, thus forming the
SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE
BETWEEN THE TWO
CHIEF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CITIES OF AMERICA.

In the minds of railroad men, this route is the natural line between the two Metropolitan Cities, being as near a straight line as the formation of the country will admit; is over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route, and over 15 miles shorter than any other possible route.

The two lines of railroad between New-Haven and Boston, via Springfield, on the one side, and via Shore Line through New-London on the other, are lines traversing the outer edges of the square which the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad will cut diagonally. The position of each road is shown in the following diagram:



The old lines were originally constructed in sections, with the view of passing through the principal cities, rather than to form a direct route between New-York and Boston, and hence the circuitous routes adopted by them.

BUSINESS.—For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion. It will pass through the towns of North Haven, Wallingford, Durham, Middlefield, Middletown, Portland, Chatham, Marlborough, Hebron, Columbia, Lebanon, Colchester, and Windham.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the business of a Road of such vast importance, having connections with so many roads that are to become feeders to it. At New-Haven it will connect with four lines; at Middletown with one, at Willimantic with three, while others are being projected.

In regard to the through trade a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

CHARACTER AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK.—The Road is built under the immediate supervision of the officers of the Company, who are most deeply interested in its success, and who design it to be the most thorough, substantial and safest road in the United States. They have called to their aid the highest engineering skill in the country to direct the work, and no pains or expense will be spared to bring it to perfection. The grades are very easy, the curves are large, the bridges of wrought iron, the rails selected with care and of the best quality, and all adapted to durability and speed. The grading is nearly finished between New-Haven and Middletown, the bridges completed and being placed in position, the rails are being laid at the rate of half a mile per day, which will enable the Company to use this portion of their line for business early in the Spring. The Eastern section is being rapidly graded, and all the force that can be employed to advantage is at work. It is confidently hoped that the whole line will be finished and in operation during the Fall or early Winter.

AS AN INVESTMENT.
THE BONDS are Coupon and Registered, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000. They have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. By an act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut they are made exempt from all STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION, and by the Company from the UNITED STATES INCOME TAX. The utmost care is used to protect the holders of these Bonds by the terms of the mortgage, which provides that if the Company, at any time, defaults in the payment of interest for six months, the principal shall, at the option of the holder, BECOME DUE IMMEDIATELY.

The Mortgage is made to the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut and his successors in office, in trust for the Bondholders, which is a guarantee of the good faith of the Company, and a pledge that the investors' interests will never suffer from any want of stability in the holder of their Mortgage.

A HOME INVESTMENT.
It is unnecessary to remind the public that a HOME ENTERPRISE, carried on in their own State, where all the facts in regard to it are fully known, is more worthy of attention than schemes for railroad building or other projects in remote parts of the country, which invite loans at enormous rates of interest. The managers of this Company are well known Connecticut men, and the road itself is a most important work of internal development, in which every citizen of the State must take a just pride.

TAXES.
The exemption of the First Mortgage Bonds from all taxes which may be laid within the State is a feature which causes them to rank with the issues of the United States, while the additional exemption from United States Income Tax places them above any other investment in the market, and must commend them to all persons seeking profitable investments. It will be borne in mind that the State and local taxes of Connecticut range from 1½ to 2½, averaging about 2 per cent. As this tax is saved to holders of the Air Line Bonds, it is equivalent to the payment of that amount as extra interest, and makes, with the saving of the income tax, $93 50 on each $1,000 per annum, or nearly 9½ per cent. interest on the investment. This large return does not depend on the premium on Gold which is liable to decline, and may even fall to par without effecting the income from these securities.

INCOME, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER INVESTMENTS.
A six per cent. gold bond, subject to taxation, with the premium on gold at 120, must be obtained as low as 80 to yield the same amount of net income as these bonds at par; while with gold *at par*, the six per cent. gold bond would be worth only about 70, compared with these bonds at par.

The Connecticut State bonds, which were made exempt from taxation by an act of the Legislature, are selling in the market at about 103, and at that price yield an income of 5¾, which would make the AIR LINE BONDS worth 114¼ on the same basis, as at that price they pay the same interest, namely, 5¾ per cent.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized on Five-Twenty Bonds, and which may at any time be extinguished by being funded at a reduced rate of interest, and the material decline in gold, is awakening an inquiry for forms of investment which shall be SAFE, and which shall yield a liberal rate of interest in CURRENCY.

To meet this demand we offer the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, believing them to be in all respects worthy of the confidence of investors, and we do so after thorough examination, as we are unwilling to offer any security which we do not consider as safe and desirable as the issues of the United States Government.

The Bonds can be obtained of any Bank or Banker in the State of Connecticut or by sending direct to ourselves.

All classes of securities will be received at their full market value, and may be forwarded by express, and the Bonds will be returned AT OUR EXPENSE.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.